The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Effect of the President's Message in England.

British Action in Regard to the Proposed General Conference.

The Intended Annexation of St. Thomas to the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Views of the British Press—Distrust in Financial Circles.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—Noon.

Copious extracts from the message of President Johnson, which were received by Cable, are published here to-day. In commenting the *Times* has the following:

"The message shows that Mr. Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in imprudence. He regards his office as absolute sovereigns do their prerogatives. He forfeits all respect. It is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies between Johnson on the one side and Stevens on the other."

The other journals use similar language on the subject.

The reference in the President's Message to the *Alabama* claims, coupled with Lord Stanley's dispatch to Mr. Ford on the same subject, has created considerable distrust in financial circles.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Great Britain Makes Inquiry as to the Bases of the Proposed Discussion.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—Midnight.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Derby said that Lord Stanley refused to go into the proposed Conference for the settlement of the Roman question until the bases likely to be agreed to by the Great Powers had been previously submitted.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Discussion in the French Chambers—Rome Evacuated.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The discussion of the question of French occupancy of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. M. Thiers in a long speech defended the policy of the Government in preserving the temporal power of the Pope. He characterized Gen. Garibaldi as the falcon with which Italy hunts.

In the Corps Legislatif this evening the debate on Italian affairs was continued. M. Rouher said that without France Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

All the French troops have left Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Contract for the Carriage of Mails to the United States.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—Evening.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the matter of the mail contract across the Atlantic came up again for consideration. The Government informed the House that the National Steam Navigation Company was one of the unaccepted bidders. That the line offered to carry the American mail between New-York and Liverpool at the rate of one penny per half ounce, but required fourteen days for the trip, without penalties in case of failure. By the present contract one penny per letter is to be paid.

ST. THOMAS.

The People in Favor of Annexation to the United States—The Late Hurricane.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Advices have been received here stating that the people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States.

Admiral Palmer, of the United States North Atlantic Squadron, and the Governor of St. Thomas, at last accounts were in consultation there.

The United States war steamer *Susquehanna* had arrived at St. Thomas from a cruise. She is said to be in a damaged condition.

The damage to property by the late hurricane at St. Thomas is immense; no authentic account of the number of lives lost has yet been furnished, but it is expected that such an account will soon be made public.

The English mail station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

Vessels arriving from Havana and Vera Cruz are quarantined at St. Thomas.

MEXICO.

Assembling of Congress—Probable War with Guatemala—Inundations in the State of Vera Cruz—Mutiny of a Regiment.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 23d ult. state that the official *Journal* has published the official correspondence between Baron von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria, and President Juarez, in regard to the delivery of the remains of the Emperor Maximilian to the care and custody of Admiral Tegetthoff, who is charged with the duty of returning them to his native land for final interment.

On the 20th ult. the first quorum of the Mexican Congress assembled, 105 members out of 207 being present. Several of the members who have been elected are in prison, and a number of others are hiding away from the authorities in the fear of being arrested and thrown into jail the moment they show themselves.

There is a probability that war will break out between Mexico and Guatemala in regard to the boundary question, and, in case of such a war commencing, it is said that the Imperialists will give their aid and support to Guatemala.

It has been promulgated that the same punishment that has been meted out to the Imperialists who remained in Mexico at the close of the war, will be meted out to those now absent from their homes when they return to them again.

Rains and inundations have visited the State of Vera Cruz, causing great destruction of property. The loss is stated to be very heavy.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mexican dates to the 25th ult., from the interior, state that by a decree of Juarez each citizen is held to five years' military service.

Part of the regiment formerly serving as the "Empress Carlotta," mutinied, killing Col. Sanches, one of the Commissioners who sentenced Maximilian.

CUBA.

Preparations for the Reception of Gen. Lersundi.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Spanish war-steamer *Asis* will sail from this port to-morrow for Porto Rico, there to await the arrival of Gen. Lersundi, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Island of Cuba, from Spain, and bring him to this city. There is little doubt that when he arrives here a great demonstration will be made in his honor, as he is personally very popular with all classes. The *Asis* will take out with her to Porto Rico a large quantity of provisions for the relief of the sufferers there by the recent fearful tornado.

Geffrard, the deposed President of Hayti, has returned to Jamaica from Europe.

SANTA CRUZ.

Earthquake—Loss of the United States Steamer De Soto.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

On the 18th ult. a severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Santa Cruz. The shock was also felt out at sea, and the waters rising to a great height and becoming very angry and tempestuous, the United States war steamer *De Soto* was dashed ashore and broken to pieces. The crew, however, were all saved.

The United States war steamer *Monongahela* was also washed ashore on the same day at Contra town, but the extent of her injuries is not stated.

Terrible Boiler Explosion and Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 5.

The main building of the Globe Print Works in this city was destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock this morning. It contained six printing-machines and a large quantity of printed goods, unfinished. The fire was caused by the explosion of a steam boiler. The boiler-house was entirely demolished, and the boiler thrown a distance of two hundred yards. Another boiler was driven through the wall of the main building, which is of stone and two feet thick, making a breach forty feet wide and the entire height of the building. Two or three other boilers were blown into the air, and descending on the roof of the dyehouse, smashed it completely in. Scarcely had the explosion occurred when the entire building was in flames. The other buildings connected with the establishment were saved. Henry Pierce, a fireman, who was sitting in front of the boiler, was blown out by the concussion. A mass of material fell upon him, breaking his ribs and bruising him severely. Hannah Murphy, aged 18 years, who was passing the mills, was struck by a flying missile and sustained a fracture of the skull. A house was struck by a portion of the exploded boiler and badly shattered, the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives.

A Swindler Caught—Arrest of a Government Agent for Embezzling.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

About the middle of November a man named Adam Burnett, representing himself as a miner from Montana, deposited with a broker in New-York a bag purporting to contain $75,000 in gold bars. Burnett subsequently purchased $5,000 worth of jewelry on credit, the fact of his having this gold being vouched for by the broker.

Getting possession of the jewelry Burnett immediately disappeared, leaving the bag behind, which, on being opened, was found to contain nothing but lead. He was arrested here to-day, and a large portion of the jewelry and nearly $20,000 in money was recovered. He will start for New-York to-morrow in custody of Officer Cook, of the St. Louis Police.

Thomas Panahan, clerk of Martin Cary, Revenue Collector at Vicksburgh, Miss., was arrested here to-day on the charge of absconding from Vicksburgh with a large amount of money embezzled from the Collector's office. Nearly $5,000 were found on the person of his wife, who is connected with one of the most respectable families of St. Louis.

A man named H. D. Squires was arrested in Cairo to-day charged with having stolen five or six boxes of clocks from Philip Tilden a few days ago.

Hon. John Hogan and Col. Switzler left for Washington to-day, where the former will contest the seat of Gen. Pile, who represents the First Congressional District of this State, and the latter that of Mr. Anderson, who represents the Ninth District.

Another small lot of whisky was seized here to-day by the revenue officers.

The extensive distillery of Henry T. Sperry & Co., at Pekin, Ill., has been seized by Government officers.

Murder near Nashville—Issue of City Bonds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 5.

Joseph Jordan was shot dead near this city to-day by R. Ryan, as the two were coming to town with a load of cotton. The causes were whisky and an old war feud.

The City Council, to-night, took steps toward the issuance of $300,000 in bonds for the redemption of the corporation checks. Committees were appointed to coöperate in receiving proposals for the building of a Custom-house and Post-office, and to consider the propriety of the appointment of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The State Canals—Suspension of Navigation on the Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 5.

The locks at the terminus of the level have been working slowly during the day at a great disadvantage, from the ice forcing itself into and around them. We learn from Canal Commissioner Dorn, who has just returned from a personal inspection of the Erie Canal from Rome to Troy, that navigation is suspended at Rome and Utica in consequence of the heavy anchor-ice two and three feet in depth in some instances. At Schenectady the ice-breakers are in full operation, and boats are slowly passing the city. The locks from here to the head of the sixteen locks are manned with a full force, and are making fair progress with lockage under existing circumstances, with the mercury at 28 and the ice from two to four inches in thickness. The canal is doing all that should be reasonably expected. Should the weather moderate and continue so until Saturday night, all of the boats east of the city will reach tide-water.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 5.

The water has been raised on this and the long level so that if the ice were away there would be no trouble. We hear nothing from the blockade at Rome. Boys are skating on the canal.

Inauguration of Gov. Haight, of California—Financial, Commercial and Marine News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Gov. Haight was inaugurated to-day.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed to-day for San Juan del Sur. The ship *Cape Horn*, from Liverpool, has arrived here.

Flour quiet at $7 50@$8. Wheat dull at $2 50@$2 60. Legal tenders, 73¼.

San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands Mails.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Postmaster-General Randall to-day sent a communication to the House asking an appropriation of $75,000, which is required to pay for the mail service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands for the fiscal year ending with June, 1869.

The Case of the United States Against Chaffee & Co., Whisky Distillers.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 5.

In the case of the United States against Chaffee & Co., whisky distillers, against whom charges of fraud upon the Government are alleged, the jury have returned a verdict of $253,000 in favor of the Government.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Illinois.

AURORA, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 5.

A train on the Bavaria Branch Railroad this afternoon, three miles east of Aurora, struck a wagon, crossing the track, containing two ladies and one gentleman. One of the ladies was instantly killed, and the gentleman so seriously injured that he probably will not recover.

Removal of the Capital of Colorado to Denver.

DENVER, Colorado, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The House of Assembly has passed the bill providing for the removal of the Capital of our territory to Denver by seventeen majority, and it will pass the upper House to-morrow.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 5.

Rodolphus Sanderson, a prominent farmer of Wheately, was struck and killed by a locomotive of the Connecticut River Railroad to-day.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Welland Canal is still open. Little ice has formed, but not enough to prevent vessels from getting through. It is now snowing.

Appointment by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 5.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Salmon Shaw, of Buffalo, a Commissioner of the Niagara Frontier Police District, in place of James Adams, resigned.

ENGLAND.

The Opening of Parliament—Ancient Ceremonies—Ladies in Attendance—Appearance of Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

Unless the Queen opens Parliament in person there is no great interest in the proceedings, especially to those who have witnessed them before. To strangers, however, the formalities with which the session is begun are not without significance and attraction, and to Americans especially the scene is an instructive study, just as the opening of Congress is to foreigners. The forms and customs of the two legislative bodies vary no less than the appearance of the chambers in which they meet. Here in England a variety of curious and ancient ceremonies have grown up, and no one proposes to discard them because they do not give offence, or constitute an obstruction to business, while they have a certain character of their own which lends in some indefinable way an air of gray antiquity, and the dignity which comes of age, to all that takes place. Why it should be so is difficult to explain, but assuredly the spectator in the House of Lords finds his mind becoming penetrated, as it were, with the aromatic dust of the past. It all seems to belong to a by-gone period, and we who look on appear to be translated into a former state of being. It is visibly a historic ceremony. Generation after generation has appeared and disappeared, and left some curious mark on these quaint formalities. To the intensely practical or utilitarian faculties it would be exceedingly hard to describe the effect which the scene produces on the less inflexible imagination, and it would be impossible to give satisfactory reasons for it. But the impression caused is not the less real because it cannot be exactly defined. The actors in the pageant are of no significance. It does not owe its influence to them. It is the embodiment of these ideas of state and grandeur and external marks of dignity which were once more popular than they are now, and which seemed destined, under the pressure of modern thought, soon to be obsolete, save in that part of the world where they originated, and where they still give a gorgeous coloring to public events—the unalterable East.

To many persons who went to the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday, the show must have seemed like "Hamlet," with *Hamlet* omitted. (Forgive the worn out simile! I never read it but I gnash my teeth and wish the writer, whoever he may be, writhing in dire tortures, but an evil spirit forces me to use it now.) The Queen was not present, although the crowd in the streets seemed to expect her. The English lower classes seem to have a very vague idea of what is going on in the world, and as to their notions of what is grand in the way of "spectacle," I am convinced they would be delighted to see the Queen going in state, with a procession from Adley's Theatre before her, such as the Lord Mayor used to exhibit on the 9th of November, and for discontinuing which the present Lord Mayor was soundly hissed and hooted. Fairies in spangled dresses, a huge gilt coach, some men in armor, (always an immense success in London,) lots of banners and plenty of music—these would realize the common Englishman's conceptions of truly royal splendor and magnificence. No doubt, therefore, the people assembled in the streets were intensely disappointed on Tuesday, for there was nothing whatever for them to see but a few somewhat slovenly members of the House of Commons, most of whom would have been the better for a clean shave and a new hat. I was reading the other day in the collected works of Mr. Seward an account, in one of his letters from England, of his impressions of the Lower House. He remarks: "The members, I thought, were in appearance a far less dignified and grave assemblage than any of our American legislative bodies. Their dress was less uniform, and exhibited a greater conformity to fashion." Mr. Seward evidently prefers to see men dressed in black in the daytime—a fashion never popular here, and without offence to any one, I will express a hope that it may never become popular. What struck me about the appearance of members on Tuesday was their extreme sloveliness and want of style. They were, in short, a common-looking set; but, then, they really were the nobodies of the House. The distinguished members would not take the trouble to go down to the House merely to hear the Lord Chancellor read a speech.

Let the reader, then, stand with your correspondent, and imagine himself in the House of Lords. The day being a little cloudy, the light is small which comes through the richly-stained glass windows, covered with effigies of the Queens and Kings of England, and their names and mottoes, and divers scrolls and legends. The red benches on one side of the chamber are quite empty, but on the other side are a number of ladies, generally rather old, and (with regret be it spoken) not remarkable for beauty. They are Peeresses, and salute each other with short, cold nods, and sometimes speak in that mincing, affected, stuck-up sort of tone which the high-bred, or imitation high-bred, British female thinks it extremely imposing to use. Affected women there are everywhere, but oh, the number and the quality thereof in England! They clip their words in two, they put on manners of extreme consequence, they delight in patronizing their friends, and, upon the whole, (for it is impossible to speak quite coolly on the subject,) they are about the greatest and most nonsensical humbugs in the world. And these grand (but unprepossessing) females in the House of Lords looked very good examples of the class. They had to wait a long time. The Houses are not opened until 2 o'clock, and it is desirable to go an hour before to secure good places. I need not remind your readers—what they must have heard many times before—that admission to either chamber is only to be obtained by order, and on the opening day so great is the demand for tickets, that it is almost impossible for stranger to obtain one. I believe, however, that any American would find no difficulty whatever in obtaining admittance, if he applied to the Lord Chancellor or the Speaker. There is the greatest disposition to give Americans every facility for attending the Legislature, and if they only went the right way to work—that is, put themselves in communication with the proper authorities—they could see anything they wished in England without trouble, (I mean the interior of public institutions, &c.) But too often they stop in their hotels, and set themselves down as outcasts and intruders, and say Englishmen are cold—just as if they were not cold to each other as well. Some hints for the use of Americans in London, which I honestly hope and believe may be of service to them, I intend to send in a future letter.

Toward 2 o'clock a thin and old, but withal erect and distinguished-looking gentleman entered the House and looked about him. This was the Earl of Cardigan, who led the Balaclava charge, and is now a fine specimen of the veteran in arms. Tall, of good figure still, with white hair and mustache, he is one of the most soldierly-looking men in the House. Lord Straithnairn (formerly Sir Hugh Rose) is of very similar appearance, but he is considered handsome by the ladies, and they say that in India—but no! I will not revive those stories. Return we instead to the House. There presently entered a Bishop in full canonicals—he was a new Bishop, of the See of Rochester. A few Peers straggled in during the next few minutes, but there were no more than seven present at any time during the ceremony. They kept their hats on, except during the reading of the speech, and upon the entry of the Royal Commissioners.

A whisper of "the Chancellor" among the ushers caused a slight rustle among the grand ladies, who, I omitted to mention, were dressed abominably. Then came in an officer bearing the mace, and behind him another officer with a richly-decorated bag containing the Great Seal of England, and immediately afterward there entered the Lord Chancellor; also a tall, thin man, with a shrewd and intellectual countenance, clad in a scarlet robe, which was covered with gold and ermine. He wore a great wig, and walked up the House rather quickly to the woolsack. To him there came the four Royal Commissioners—namely, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Malmesbury and Earl Cardigan. They all wore long scarlet robes, with a sort of cape attached, and cocked hats, which they kept on during the ceremony. They sat in a row, on each side of the Lord Chancellor, and seemed rather like old portraits than living men of our own day. The Lord Chancellor then told an officer to command the attendance of the Commons, and this officer, with many bows, hastened to do his bidding. There was not the usual rush of the Commons, because scarcely a couple of score attended. There is not much room at the bar for them, and when the crowd is great no wonder the members tear in with their coats half pulled off, and in a high state of excitement.

The royal letters patent, authorizing the Commission, were the seedy clerk at the table, dressed in the wig and gown of a barrister. As the name of a Commissioner was read the clerk turned and bowed to him, and the Commissioner took off his hat in acknowledgment. But for this motion they were as still as lay figures, and but little of their faces could be seen. They were all scarlet robes and cocked hats. But do not let it be supposed that they looked ridiculous; on the contrary, they were stately representatives of the Crown. The Chancellor then read the Queen's speech in a clear, distinct voice, keeping his seat all the time. The Speaker of the House of Commons stood at the bar in front of the members, like a schoolmaster at the head of his school. There were blind Mr. Fawcett there, the member for Brighton, and Mr. Horsman, and no else whom I knew. The Chancellor slightly inclined his head when he had finished reading the speech, and the Commons withdrew, and the seven Peers and one Bishop melted away somewhere in the gilded distance, and the Peeresses rose languidly and extended the extreme tips of their fingers to each other, and so were borne back to Paradise or some other superior world. This was the end for the time, the debates not beginning till after 4 o'clock.

You will see from the papers that the discussions were not very lively. In the House of Commons the speech which Mr. Gladstone might have delivered was spoilt by Mrs. Disraeli's illness. (This lady is 77 years of age, and consequently her critical condition causes no surprise in the town. Her husband's attachment to her is notorious, and he has often taken public opportunities of avowing it. He is himself about 62 years old.) There is no doubt that between Gladstone and Disraeli there is a mortal feud; not a mere quarrel of public life, but a genuine and hearty detestation of each other, stronger on the side of Gladstone than the ingenious Chancellor of the Exchequer. When a man's wife is ill it is no time to kick him, and so Mr. Gladstone declined entering upon controversial topics with a kindly reference to the affliction of "the leader of the House," (it is the first time, by the bye, Gladstone has condescended to give this title to his rival,) and an assurance of the general sympathy. The members cheered loudly, and when Mr. Disraeli arose they cheered again, which so agitated the feelings of that unsophisticated politician that he could not speak distinctly for some moments—he almost sobbed. Some said he was acting; others would have it that it was all sincere. As for your correspondent, he cannot read Asian mysteries, and therefore knows nothing at all about the matter. Mr. Horsman rose to speak, and he being a gentleman of no surpassing interest, the House quickly emptied and members went to dinner.

There was a little more amusement in the House of Lords. The Peer who moved the address to the Crown, and the one who seconded it were dressed in uniforms, and seemed to be very ill at home in them. Lord Brownlow, the mover, (his first appearance,) spoke like a schoolboy who has learnt a part and forgot it at the moment of delivery. Lord Hylton (formerly Sir C. Jolliffe, Conservative whip in the Commons) began fluently enough, but all at once it seemed as if something inside him had run down, for everything came to a sudden stop, and the noble orator evidently lost his memory, his tongue, and his presence of mind at one fearful stroke. He boggled over his notes, and although the House good-naturedly cheered, he could not recover the shock, and continued to stumble, like a horse which has had a bad fall, till to the general relief he sat down, with a face a good deal redder than his bright red coat. You will find, if you take the trouble to look at the debates, that Lord Derby complimented both these gallant speakers, saying of Lord Brownlow that he "spoke with remarkable clearness and accuracy." But a Prime Minister of England ought to be civil to people, and the "Rupert of debate" can well afford to be a little extra kind to young Conservatives.

Well, then we had a speech from Earl Russell, who hitherto had been sitting with a hat two sizes too large for him jammed over his head, as if he had been "bonneted" by a Fenian on his way to the House. The little gentleman—he really is absurdly little—spoke up like a Briton, and made a goodish speech, in which he chaffed Lord Derby about the Reform Bill, and scolded the Manchester authorities for not taking better care of Kelly and the others. After "Little John" there came Lord Hardwicke—a dreadful man, who makes the greatest fuss about saying nothing you ever heard; Lord Houghton, an uncombed and neglected-looking gentleman; one or two others who talked wind, and then Lord Derby, for whom the ladies in the gallery had evidently been anxiously waiting. The House was by this time fairly attended. Lord Ellenborough, the only surviving Ex-Governor-General of India, was there; Lord Clarendon, (our late Foreign Minister, a keen-looking gentleman,) Lord Airlie, (whom you know,) the Duke of Cambridge, sitting on one of the cross-benches, (which are a kind of neutral ground,) Lord Colville, the whipper-in, and many others. The Premier riveted every one's attention, not so much by what he said as because of what people thought he might say. It was, however, a plain, business-like sort of speech, delivered easily and without pretension. He made no "points" and seemed to try for none. His remarks were such as might have been made at a parish meeting, uttered in a conversational tone, without any of the hesitation so general among Englishmen when addressing a public gathering. After Lord Derby sat down every one went away. I shall here leave Parliament for the present, and tell you something more about it when anything of importance goes on.

This is an exceedingly disagreeable day in England. Three Fenians were to be hung in Manchester, (have been hung by this time, I suppose,) and no one exactly likes the business. Remember, these men are not hung because they are Fenians, but because they foully and cruelly murdered a policeman who was doing his duty, and whose wife and children were suddenly thrown upon the cold mercy of the world. Yet all the circumstances connected with this execution are painful. The Irish will look upon the men as martyrs, and more angry blood will be stirred up. What are we to do? Is England—are all our lives and property—to be formally handed over to a set of rascals who cover a system of brigandage and assassination under the disguise of patriotism and love of country? Just think of what took place here last Tuesday—a band of ruffians, calling themselves Fenians, entering the Home Office, taking forcible possession of a room, and spouting seditious rodomontade in the midst of the servants of the Government. Of course we do not want a guard over the doors of our public offices any more than you do in Washington, but it will be necessary if the Fenians persist in their present suicidal policy. They have sent threatening letters to all the newspapers, and declared that if their comrades at Manchester were hung they would, for every life, take the life of some prominent Englishman by way of retribution. These threats have had no influence upon the decision of the Government; but if anything was needed to render the execution of the condemned men certain, the attempt of their friends to intimidate the whole of England would have answered the purpose. Are these Irish clean, stark mad? Can they not *see* that if they go on much longer they will set every man's hand against them? Do they suppose that the fleet, the army, the treasure of England are not sufficient to crush them, aye, if they were five hundred times as strong as they are. If it be necessary, England would spend her last shilling and send her last man to prevent the establishment of anarchy by a horde of Irishmen. What folly, what insanity it all is! How much more life is to be taken away before Irishmen see the uselessness of the present absurd conspiracy, and cease to do the work of midnight assassins?

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was opened without prayer.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Mr. Ramsey presented a petition of the State of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Anthony's Falls to the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

A petition from the watchmen and other employes of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, asking to be included in the provisions of the 20 per cent. increase in salaries, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A petition was presented by Mr. Drake for the relief of damages caused by an United States survey in the State of Missouri.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed on behalf of the United States from all the final judgments of the Court of Claims, adverse to the United States, whether said judgments shall have been rendered by virtue of the general, or any special provision or jurisdiction of said Court. No judgment of the Court of Claims upon any claim or demand for, or in respect to, any captured or abandoned property, or any property seized or taken as captured or abandoned property, shall be paid in any wise, or from any money or fund, until said payment shall have been ordered by act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Attorney-General be instructed to report for the information of the Senate how many Assistant District-Attorneys he has appointed in the several Districts of the United States, what their names are, and the amount of salary paid them. Also, whether any persons appointed Assistant District-Attorneys had previously been rejected by the Senate for any office, and if so the date of such rejection and of subsequent appointment.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire what changes have been made in the organization of the several Navy-yards of the United States, in the various civil departments thereof; whether such changes have added to their efficiency for the transaction of business, and whether the expense of their maintenance has been increased or decreased thereby; and to report what legislation, if any, is necessary for the improvement of the system in force and for the more judicious and economical expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the General of the army to furnish to the Senate a statement giving the number of white voters, and also the number of colored voters, registered in each of the States subject to the operation of the acts of Congress, commonly called the Reconstruction Acts; also, how many of said white voters, and also how many of said colored voters so registered, cast their votes in favor, and how many against the calling of the Convention provided in the aforesaid acts; also, how many of said white voters and how many of said colored voters in each of said States, failed to cast their votes, either in favor of or against the calling of said Convention; also, as far as may be practicable, the number of white persons and also the number of colored persons in each of said States, who were disfranchised and rendered incompetent by said Reconstruction Acts to vote upon the call of said Convention; and also, as far as may be practicable, the number of white persons in each of said States who were entitled to be registered, but who failed to apply for registration.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to authorize the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, coupon bonds in exchange for, and in lieu of any registered bonds which may have been, or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such coupon bonds to be similar in all respects to the registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the registered bonds offered for exchange.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on finance) and ordered to be printed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Anthony proposed that the Senate should take up his resolution to print additional copies of the President's Message, and the reports of the Departments. He said that the impending debate could as well be had on the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Drake.

Mr. Howard said he had no objection, provided it was understood that he had the floor on that resolution.

The question was put on the amendment of Mr. Sumner to strike out the clause authorizing the printing of the Message, and it was lost by 9 to 36 votes—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Howard, Howe, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Thayer, voting in the affirmative.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill introduced by him on the first day of the late session, to provide further security for equal rights in the District of Columbia, striking out the word white where it occurred in the charter, and removing disabilities from office and the jury-box, holding, he stated, that the bill was the same as that passed last session, and not returned by the President. He had read a letter from the Secretary of State in reply to an inquiry by him, stating that such bill had been received in that Department.

Mr. Pomeroy would support the bill under the circumstances, though it was very imperfect. Intermarriage of the races was still forbidden, as well as other rights of citizenship, making it necessary to have piece-meal legislation.

Mr. Sumner agreed that other legislation was required, but he proposed that it should not be neglected by the Committee.

Mr. Hendricks was surprised to hear the Senator from Kansas (Pomeroy) say that bill should go further in view of the recent decision of the Senator's State and other States against that policy. He would vote for such legislation here as he would vote for at home, and none other, and that course should be followed here by others.

Mr. Johnson had been unable to bring himself to the conclusion that the right of suffrage to the black man. Suffrage was not a natural right, but one to be delegated in view of the interests of the Government. The large majority of white people in the United States was a security against any undue predominance of the black race. This was not the case here, however. Would Senators be willing to be tried by a jury of ignorant blacks? Such a jury might decide in favor of the interests of their race in defiance of the Court. They might be able here, from their numbers, to elect every officer of the District not appointed. Although he would secure to them every right for their own protection, he would not give them such as would interfere with the rights of others. The lesson of the recent election showed that this system of legislation was obnoxious to the public sentiment, and he thought they should therefore pause and reflect before they carried it further.

Mr. Pomeroy said, if the argument of ignorance was good against a jury of the black race, it was good against the whites. Every man who had a right to vote had a right to be led in accordance with this bill. Some years ago Indiana voted against Democratic principles, but the Senator from Indiana (Hendricks) did not, for that reason, change his course here.

Mr. Wilson thought Senators should be modest in predicating anything on the result of the recent elections. In 1862, after the issue of the emancipation proclamation, they had claimed that the Republican Party was condemned by the people, but that party went on in what it believed right and was justified in it. There was, it was true, and always had been, prejudice against negro suffrage; there were slow men in the Republican Party; Congress had long been ahead of the sentiments of the country, but time would dissipate those prejudices and real Democracy would yet obtain throughout the country.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Sumner endeavored to have the consideration of his bill continued, but Mr. Hendricks objecting, the special order, Mr. Edmunds' bill, declaring the sentiments of Congress on the payment of bonds in coin, was taken up.

PAYMENT OF BONDS IN COIN.

Mr. Edmunds resumed the floor and made a lengthy argument. He read letters from Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1863. Mr. Fields, Assistant Secretary in 1864, and Jay Cooke, to different merchants, saying that the Five-twenties were payable in coin, and quoted from Secretary Chase to the same effect. In the official Treasury Advertsement in 1864 it was said that the whole property of the United States was pledged to the payment of all the bonds, without exception, principal and interest, in coin.

Mr. Fessenden and Mr. McCulloch were quoted as committing themselves to the same pledge. Those who were foremost in pressing this repudiation would have hesitated to press such a policy when those bonds were necessary to maintain the war. Doubtless they were honorable men, he said. He quoted the well-known passage from *Marie Antoinette*, "What private griefs they have I know not," &c., but that they had inflicted a blow upon the faith of the Government was certain. He read a letter from Jay Cooke, claiming that in no other country had this principle of paying the public debt in coin been violated. We had acknowledged the principle during the war by so paying it, as we would next January. That the respective Secretaries of the Treasury had committed themselves to the same view, that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means having risen in his seat in 1864 and advocated the payment in currency, a great panic had resulted, the news traveling like wildfire, and the bonds falling, great additional expense and delay had followed in raising money for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Edmunds quoted copiously from the writings of political economists in support of his views, and closed a very lengthy argument by appealing to his hearers not to violate the plighted faith of the nation.

Mr. Cole replied, complimenting Mr. Edmunds as having made the only good argument on his side. He said that Mr. Walker, in his recent letter, insisted on improvement. The public credit had run the risk of bankrupting his own imagination. Neither Mr. Walker, nor the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the Senator from Vermont, (Edmunds,) while they said what ought to be done, had shown that it could be done. There was no necessity for this resolution if, as the preamble stated, the laws authorizing the bonds provided that the principal should be paid in coin. There was a doubt on the subject, as was evidenced by the resolution, and he submitted that they should not commit themselves to the propositions contained in it. Would they from mere motives of generosity add hundreds of millions to the public burden? It was claimed that new loans could thus be more easily obtained; but it was unnecessary to consider such contingencies. He paid a testimonial to the services of those who had loaned their money to the Government in time of need, and hoped they would be rewarded, but he looked forward to the day when currency would be at par. A reference to the acts of Congress on the subject would show that the principal was not required to be in coin, but simply in lawful money. Under the first act there had been issued up to May 31, 1865, $89,165,150; under the act of 1862, $514 280,500; under the act of 1865, $90,000,000 and upward; under that of March 3, 1861, $75,000,000 of bonds payable in 1881, with six per cent. interest; $794,725,150 of Five-Twenties had been issued up to the ending of May, 1865. He denied that, as claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all bonds not declared payable otherwise should be paid in coin, or that the people had ever ratified any such theory at the recent elections, or elsewhere. The bonds would be paid in gold when specie was resumed, though such measures as this would only delay it if they were forced on the country. The credit of the greenback did not depend upon its ability to pay. Such hothouse processes would never produce good results. The public credit depended upon the resources of the Government and their proper application.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer to the Committee on Finance. He thought the bill should not be hastily disposed of. He proposed at the proper time to speak upon it.

Mr. Hendrick proposed that the bill be simply laid over. He had some amendments to present.

The bill was laid over accordingly.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. Sumner the bill under consideration at the expiration of the morning hour was again taken up.

Mr. Hendricks spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. He denied that his course had been contrary to the will of the people of Indiana, as had been alleged. In speaking yesterday of the regard which should be paid to the expressed will of the people, he had not referred to the general election, but the recent State elections—the vote on negro suffrage in Ohio, Minnesota, &c.

Mr. Morton did not desire any misunderstanding to arise from what his colleague (Mr. Hendricks) had said. In 1864, Indiana had given overwhelmingly a majority in favor of prosecuting the war, and against suspending hostilities, and in 1866, also, in support of the policy of Congress.

A short colloquy between Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Morton, in regard to the epithets of newspapers, &c., applied to the Democratic Party, was ended by Mr. Morton saying that the feeling against the rebellion, its aiders and abettors, was strong as ever, and ten years hence would be stronger.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 30 to 8, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAVIVES.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Sioux City Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Getz rose to make a personal explanation of a telegraphic blunder in the report of Tuesday's House proceedings, by which some remarks made by himself in reply to Mr. Schenck, on the subject of the premature publication of the President's Message, were tacked on and attributed to Mr. Schenck.

CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or canceling United States notes. It was read twice and recommitted.

NOTICES AND NEW BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the currency to an amount equal to the amount retired since the Act of April 12, 1866.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebel States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the salaries of Assistant Assessors and Assistant Collectors in the districts where there are no Assessors or Collectors, made the same as Assessors and Collectors.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to the salaries paid and fees collected under the steamboat laws, and whether any prosecution has been instituted against persons connected with the steamer *Commodore* for violation of said laws, and if not, why not.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill providing that a majority of the votes actually cast shall determine the result of any election held under the Reconstruction sioner of Emigration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a communication from the Attorney-General with an abstract of the title of the United States to the property at Harper's Ferry, with his opinion thereon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

The Speaker then announced the next business in order to be the question of privilege as to the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States.

The Speaker took occasion at the same time to announce that if, during the important debate about to be entered upon, there should be any manifestations of approval or disapproval, such as had taken place last week when the report of the Judiciary Committee was made, he would cause the galleries to be cleared. He knew that this would punish alike the innocent and the guilty, but he was determined that the order of the House should be maintained, and that proper respect should be paid to it by those who witnessed its proceedings. The Speaker also stated that if manifestations were made by members on the floor as had been made last week, he would state to the House the names of the members so offending, the effect of which would be to bring the matter before Acts in the rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill allowing a pension to the widows of soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Elliott introduced a joint resolution, declaratory of the act of July 28, 1866, relating to the public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Garfield presented the petition of eighty-five persons of Ashtabula, asking the House of Representatives to impeach the President.

Mr. Windom, having permission to make a personal explanation, caused to be read the report of the remarks of Mr. Brooks yesterday, reflecting upon him, and denied that he had said anything to provoke such remarks.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Postmaster-General relative to the appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The question undisposed of at the adjournment yesterday, on concurring with the Senate in reviving the joint Committee on Ordnance, came up.

Mr. Ross remarked that the country did not want any Ordnance Committee. He thought a committee on pruning hooks would be better.

Mr. Logan spoke in favor of concurring in the resolution. The evidence already taken showed, he said, that great frauds had been committed on the Government in contracts for heavy ordinance and munitions of war; and that officials of the Government had been parties to those frauds. He declared that in the late war more United States soldiers had been killed by their own artillery than by the artillery of the enemy. He was in favor of consolidating the ordinance departments of the army and navy.

The resolution was concurred in—yeas 126, nays 26.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the report of the case of the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, closing with the resolution that George D. Blakie was not entitled to his seat, and that the oath of office should now be administered to J. S. Golladay, and that he be admitted to his seat. Mr. Dawes explained the history of the case, and justified the report of the Committee. Mr. Blakie, the contestant, was permitted to address the House in advocacy of his claims.

Mr. Golladay also addressed the House in advocacy of his right to the seat.

Mr. Coburn asked Mr. Dawes to yield to a motion to recommit the case to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Dawes declined to do so, and moved the previous question on the resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted and Mr Golladay sworn as a member.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Pile presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans asking aid for deepening one or more of the outlets of the Mississippi River, in rebuilding the levees, removing obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers, and in the construction of canals and railways across the Isthmus of Central America. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

The Speaker presented the report of the Commis- the House for such action as the House might see fit to take for contempt of its rules.

Mr. Boutwell, the member of the Judiciary Committee, who made the majority report recommending the impeachment of the President, took the floor to open the debate in support of that report. Before commencing his speech he asked, as a matter of favor, an extension of the hour to which the rule of the House limits speeches.

Mr. Eldridge said that he presumed there would be no objection to the extension of time, but he first preferred to hear the gentleman's hour-speech, and see how he conducted himself—whether with his usual kind heart and good nature, or with much abusiveness.

Mr. Boutwell submitted that the gentleman from Wisconsin should not ask him to speak under duress.

Mr. Eldridge withdrew his objection, and the time was extended for two hours.

Mr. Boutwell then, at 3 o'clock, proceeded to address the House. He said that, on opening this cause to the House, he should confine himself to a concise presentation of the views which the occasion imperatively demanded at his hands, not aiming at those efforts and forms of speech which other men in similar circumstances had employed with great propriety and power. The gravity of the occasion, he said, is unusual, leading us, as it ought, to exercise great care in speech and action, but not inducing us to swerve in any manner from the line of duty. It is one of the incidents of public life that public men are called to take responsibility, but it is one of the achievements of life to meet and bear successfully such responsibility when tendered by circumstances or events. It is not strange that a sensitive, a conscientious public opinion shrinks from a proceeding so solemn in its character, the end of which man cannot foresee. In one scale they place all the present material and political interests of the country and in the other the project for the removal of a President who has fifteen months only of official life. If this were a full statement of the case and there were no consequences of evil likely to follow, I certainly should not hesitate to yield the suggestion which invites us to leave the President where he is. In the first place the impeachment of the President does not involve any neglect of the questions and subjects to which the attention of the country is largely directed. In any event, Congress will have time to deal with all questions, and it will deal with all of them undoubtedly with success. On the other hand, if the conclusions of the majority of the Committee be correct, then we are charged with a grave duty concerning the country in all future time. The public mind is influenced also by the vast powers and supposed evil character of the President, and the longer these powers are assumed to be so, the more do they dread a contest with a man whose capacity for wrong-doing even they have learned to respect. There is also a small class, but not an unimportant class of the community, who are attracted by the courage and persistency of the President's course. They have seen him carry on for two years an apparently equal contest with the Legislative Department of the Government, in which there has been a two-thirds majority against him; and it is not strange that they now anticipate for him a speedy, decisive victory; and even his enemies must admit that he has exhibited talents and courage in a bad cause which would have rendered the truth triumphant in every part of the land. Others have received the impression that the suspension of the President would follow his impeachment by the House. There are grave difficulties in the way of a proceeding of that sort. But if, on the other hand, it be the doctrine that the President of the United States is to be temporarily suspended from office whenever the House of Representatives, by a majority of one, shall choose to prefer articles of impeachment against him, it is perfectly apparent that a mere majority might take out of the hands of the Executive of the Government, for any purpose that might seem to it fit, the power which, by the people and under the Constitution, has been confided to him. Therefore, after careful examination, I reach the conclusion, that whatever may be the difficulty in the way of prosecuting the trial while he remains actually in control of all the powers of the Government, it is a difficulty incident to the question, and which we cannot remove. I pass now to speak of what I understand to be the power of the House incident to its great authority under the Constitution, as having in its hands the sole power of impeachment. The Judiciary Committee had no discretion; it was called upon by the order of the House, and under the Constitution, to investigate the conduct of the President, and to ascertain whether he has committed impeachable offences. It was the duty of the Committee to report its conclusion, on its conscience and best judgment, to the House. But the power of the House is larger The House has the sole power of impeachment. It is not subject to revision or control except on its own judgment and conscience, therefore it follows unquestionably, that the House in the exercise of its best judgment and conscience must give heed, first to that great rule of municipal and public law which declares that the law takes no notice of trifles, while the Committee might feel compelled to bring here as the result of its investigation, a conclusion based upon unimportant, but technical violation of the laws of the land, amounting in its judgment to crime and misdemeanors. It still would be in the power of the House to say that those matters are too unimportant to attract and engage the attention of the House acting in its high capacity as branch of the Government. So this House may go further, notwithstanding it should appear from the record, and from the evidence, that the President is guilty of impeachable offence of so high a character that under ordinary circumstances there could be no choice except to proceed to his trial and conviction. Still the House, acting under the influence of great public policy, may say, that though these are high crimes and misdemeanors, the evil of attempting to correct them in the manner pointed out by the Constitution is greater than submission to those evils. This statement comprehends, I think, the entire power of the House. It acts, in its judgment, on the evidence first, but on its conscience in its regard to public policy, to determine whether it will proceed or not. Although I should very much doubt the power of the House to censure the President as an independent proposition, I cannot doubt the power of the House to declare, if it choose to declare, that the President is guilty of impeachable, high crimes and misdemeanors; but that on considerations of public policy it would not for the present prosecute this charge to final trial and punishment.

Mr. Boutwell then proceeded to discuss the questions and law and precedent envolved, particularly combating the position of the Chairman of the Committee, that the high crimes and misdemeanors contemplated by the Constitution are only such as persons could be indicted for. Without finishing this branch of the argument, he yielded for a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he should have the floor to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal.

REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The Speaker presented the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits for each Collection District, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; also, the estimates from the Secretary of War, to be used instead of those heretofore sent, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Shellabarger, who has gone home on account of sickness, and then, at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Among the gift books issued for the Holidays by our New-York publishers none is more beautiful, in regard to illustrations, paper and typography, than *The Fables of Æsop*, with Stephens' admirable illustrations, published by Scribner & Co. It forms a large quarto volume, containing 78 pages of reading matter, printed on very heavy paper, and many illustrations, on tinted paper. In the line of art which Stephens has adopted as his own he has no equal in this country or in Europe. His animals have all the human expression and intelligence which we must suppose belonged to Æsop's talking creatures, capable of wise and entertaining sayings; and his grouping is always inventive, spirited and telling. His pictures are perfectly intelligible and enjoyable without the text. The volumes might, indeed, be appropriately called *Stephens' Fables*, for the pictures are as easily read as the printed page. Take, for example, the illustration to the fable of the "Mischievous Dog," who was "so curst" that his master had to fasten a heavy clog about his neck, and who took it for a badge of distinction until "the sly old poacher" took him down by plainly stating the truth of the case;—how admirably the whole story is indicated in the drawing! Each dog in the group is strongly individualized. The plain-spoken poacher, the impudent bully who seems determined to face out his self-flattering imposition, the sedate old bar-tender, the pretty waiter-girl handing about the beer, the muddle-headed old toper reaching out for his mug of ale, without removing his pipe from his mouth, and who is too much occupied or too fuddled to attend to what is going on around him—every one is drawn with admirable truth to Æsop. Another excellent illustration is that of the "Eagle and the Fox," (page 17;) another, that of the "Fox in the Well," to whom comes the wolf in the character of a grave tract distributor, with the cool advice to "turn and flee;" and another that of the "Fowler and the Ringdove." One of the most humorous in the volume is that of the "Ant and the Grasshopper," which could not be excelled in felicity of grouping and expression of the idea of the fable. Who but must feel a touch of compassion for the pinched, gaunt, dilapidated old beau, who has passed away the Summer-time merrily in drinking and dancing, and now, at the first touch of frost, comes to the Quaker settlement of Ants begging for a grain of wheat to relieve his hunger? And then the ants! What highly moral indignation they exhibit as they lecture the starved and shivering old fop on the sin of improvidence, and turn him away empty-handed! We are tempted to go through the book, picture by picture; but as there are more than fifty illustrations, we prefer, on reflection, to refer our readers to the book itself. The artist has caught the true spirit of Æsop, and the fables and these illustrations should always be printed together.

—The graceful little work entitled *The Story Without an End*, translated by Mrs. Sarah Austin, from the German of Carové, is published in very beautiful form by Scribner, Welford & Co. It contains forty elegantly printed pages of reading matter, and thirty-nine full page illustrations, colored with the most exquisite delicacy. We have rarely seen color-illustrations that equaled these in brilliancy and beauty of tint. The story itself is simple and unpretending, as stories intended for children should be, and we have no doubt it will be one of the most popular books of the season for juvenile readers.

—*Who Was Jesus?* N. Tibbals & Co., New-York. After considerable labor with this little question, we are afraid we cannot answer it. If it be a conundrum, we give it up. So far as this volume—a stout octavo—is concerned, its 711 pages throw little additional light on the subject proposed. Whether this is because the author has too much limited himself in space, we know not; but at all events something confuses his reply to his own question. Fortunately, in the Divine Record, we all have had an answer so plain that the way-faring man, though a fool, can read it. Such mystification as is made on this all-important subject is mainly of our own making. Who Jesus was, is the first lesson the child learns at that primal altar of humanity—the mother's knee. Who Jesus is, is the latest mortal reflection of such as keep fresh through life the precepts of infancy. The theological question has its place, too, in general inquiry; but it should be a subordinate place. This book, by an anonymous author, without even a *nom de plume*, handles the question proposed partly from a theological and partly from an arithmetical point of view; it abounds in Hebraistic expressions, but perhaps still more in algebraic; it is full of "signs" in the prophecies, without slighting at all the signs employed in mathematics. We should like to tell the reader the sum and substance of the answer in the book; but, as we have said, the closer our investigation goes, the muddier becomes the subject. Stop! here we have it at last. On page 682 (it is unkind to delay so long the *dénouement*) we find this announcement: "From all these points we must conclude that Jesus was the Christ, who was the Messiah, or Jehovah Elohim." To those to whom this conclusion comes as a novel revelation, the 681 pages preceding will not have been read in vain. For the rest, this is undoubtedly one of that swarm to which the *Vie de Jesus*, *Ecce Homo*, *Ecce Deus*, *Deus Homo*, and so forth, of the past two or three years have given either stimulus or excuse for publication. People who are following up the polemics of this subject may find even in this book something to interest them.

—Another novel, *Opportunity*, (Boston—Ticknor & Fields, by Anne Moncure Crane, author of *Emily Chester*, is just announced, and, like its predecessor, engrosses the attention of the reader from its opening to its closing chapter. The characters are vividly drawn. The heroine, Harvey Berney, when a very young girl, becomes attached to Grahame Ferguson, a handsome, shallow, vain man, whose only aim is to make women in love with him. She soon, however, discovers his character, and at once determines to put him entirely from her affections. After months of mental distress, she becomes conscious of her own genius, and that she must become an author. In the height of her fame and of her beauty she again encounters Grahame, who now really loves her as much as such a man can love. Meanwhile Douglas Ferguson, brother of Grahame, a noble character, has also placed his affections upon the young authoress, and the scene in which he reveals his love to her enlists the whole sympathy of the reader. There is great pathos in the closing chapter when the brothers discover that they both love the same woman. The minor characters of the novel are excellently drawn, and the tendency of the work is of a more healthy character than the author's first popular story.

—*The American Publisher and Bookseller*. G. R. Cathcart & Co., No. 39 Park-row, New-York. At a moment when the dullness of the book trade, compared with the same seasons in former years, has been the subject of much comment, this publication of Mr. Cathcart's comes out with no less than fifty-six quarto pages, of which forty-four are filled with booksellers' and stationers' advertisements. Such success in the first number of this publication is almost without parallel, and betokens a fine future. It is, in brief, a very handsome monthly publication, very tastefully printed on good paper. There are some blemishes in typography and in arrangement of matter which it would be ungracious as well as unjust to note, considering that this is the first number, and also that it was unexpectedly swelled from thirty-two to fifty-six pages by the accumulation of advertisements. We trust that Mr. Cathcart will reap the success which his liberal mode of management deserves, and that, having effected so good a start, he will aim to make his paper a useful ally to American book-making. An exceedingly valuable review of "the trade," and a very tasteful and appreciative notice of Halleck, are among the marked features of this number.

—There is a great deal of pleasant thought and genial sentiment in Dr. Adams' book, entitled *Thanksgiving*, (Scribner & Co.) which will make it popular even out of New-England, where alone, the inhabitants of that bleak region contend, is the ancient Puritan festival thoroughly appreciated and duly honored. The doctor discourses, in a very pleasant vein of moralizing, on the common themes of life likely to be suggested by the recurrence of this family holiday; and the book will afford entertainment and instruction to a very large class of readers. The same firm republish Dr. Adams' work on *The Three Gardens*, in which the author treats of Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise.

—Another volume of selections from the works of John Ruskin is published by John Wiley & Son, New-York. The selections are made with excellent judgment, and are carefully arranged under appropriate heads. The volume is handsomely printed on delicately tinted paper; and it cannot fail to interest many readers who have neither time nor inclination to study Mr. Ruskin through his complete works.

—*The Three Holy Kings*. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. In this little book—it contains only thirty-one pages—the author tells the well-known legend of the "Three Holy Kings," whose sacred relics are supposed to repose in the great cathedral of Cologne. The volume is well illustrated with photographs from old pictures, and a bas-relief representing the journey of the Kings to seek the star-proclaimed infant.

—Mr. Edward Hopper makes a fatal mistake in supposing himself to be a humorist. His string of rhymes entitled *One Wife Too Many*, (Hurd & Houghton,) is certainly the dreariest piece of reading we have attempted this long time. We give the following bit of sage advice to widows and widowers, as specimen bricks of the whole structure:

Let not a widow haste to wed
  A man bereaved by death,
Nor think his first wife surely dead
  Because she's out of breath.

Nor widowers hurry, when forlorn,
  That other wives be found,
Before they're sure that those they mourn
  Are cold and under ground.

—A very useful and practical book for trappers and sportsmen is published by the Oneida Community. It is called the *Trapper's Guide*, and contains instructions for capturing all kinds of fur-bearing animals, hints on life in the woods, and narratives of trapping and hunting excursions. The illustrations, of which there are many, are excellently engraved and printed.

—A new and revised edition of *The Queen of England*, by Agnes Strickland is published by Harper & Brothers, in one volume. It forms a part of their useful and convenient "Student's Historical Series," intended for families and schools.

—The latest addition to Lippincott's globe edition of Bulwer's works is *My Novel*, in two volumes, illustrated.

Putnam's Magazine.

The first number of the new series of this popular magazine will be issued to-morrow, and its reappearance, after an absence of so many years, will be greeted with sincere pleasure, and with hearty wishes for its long prosperity. It comes back to us with the same tasteful cover, the same clear, handsome style of typography, and a very interesting table of contents. An introductory note by Mr. Chas. F. Briggs connects the old and the new series, to which Mr. G. W. Curtis adds a letter with some interesting reminiscences of the first attempt to establish the magazine. Then we have a solid article by Mr. V. B. Denslow, on "Thirteen Years of the Nation;" a humorous Poem by the author of "Nothing to Wear;" "Jewels of the Deep—Corals," by Prof. Schele de Vere; "Too True: A Story of Toddy;" "Life in Great Cities;" "Dicken' Second Visit," &c., &c.; "The Carpenter: a Christmas Story," by Wm. D. O'Connor, is one of that author's most successful compositions. The materials are simple, not to say commonplace; but the skill with which the story is worked out, and the charm of the style, make it a very attractive story. No story-writer excels Mr. O'Connor in the art of investing the common incidents of life with interest; and this story is a fine example of his power. The number closes with a monthly Chronicle, embracing Occurrences, Literature, Fine Arts, Music and Table Talk. It will be seen that the table of contents is varied, interesting and full of promise of success.

IMPEACHMENT.

Letter from Hon. J. C. Churchill, of New-York, in Regard to His Change of Vote in Committee.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Your paper of the 27th instant contains the following paragraph:

> "There is a good deal of curiosity, to give it no stronger name, to know what it was that caused the Hon. Mr. Churchill, of this State, to change his opinion on impeachment. In June he voted that nothing had been developed in the testimony that would justify such a proceeding—in November he votes exactly the other way. During the interval we hear of no new developments, no new facts having come to light which would warrant so sudden and so radical a change on so important a matter—a change which cannot fail to affect most essentially the business interests of the country for a long time to come. It is expected that Mr. Churchill will take an early opportunity, in some form or other, to clear up a matter which, as it stands now, very urgently requires explanation."

Your issue of the 29th inst. recurs to the subject, and expresses, in still stronger terms, a desire for the reasons for my recent vote in favor of impeachment. I have concluded to address a statement of those reasons to your journal, with a history of so much of the action of the Committee on the Judiciary as may seem necessary to their being fully understood.

On the 7th day of March, 1867, the Committee were directed to inquire whether the President of the United States had been guilty of acts designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; and also, whether his acts were such as required the interposition of the constitutional power of the House.

The Committee immediately organized and began to take testimony under this resolution, but under an injunction of secrecy imposed by the Committee upon its members, and which extended to their opinions upon the case, as well as to the evidence itself. On the 30th of March, Congress adjourned to meet again on the 3d day of July, in case a quorum of both Houses should come together at that time, and the Committee at the same time adjourned to meet again on the 1st day of May.

On the 1st day of May the Committee met and continued the examination of witnesses until the 3d day of June, when, as the evidence was supposed to be substantially before the Committee, a resolution was adopted to adjourn to the 26th day of June, to be ready to meet Congress in case a July session should be held. But as it was believed that no quorum would be present, unless it was understood that the Committee would be ready to report in favor of impeachment, it was thought proper that a vote should be taken before adjournment upon the case as it then stood.

Repeated conferences among the members of the Committee had already developed the fact that there was very considerable difference of opinion both upon the law and the facts of the case. Four were for impeachment. Five were opposed to recommending impeachment to the House, although for different reasons.

My own view was that the President in establishing Governments in the States lately in rebellion without the authority of Congress, and in the means by which he had endeavored to make those Governments permanent, and his policy of reconstruction successful, had been guilty of the usurpation of powers properly belonging to the legislative branch of the Government, and that such usurpation was within the definition of the terms "high crimes and misdemeanors" used in the Constitution.

At the same time it was true that the circumstances under which the President had acted were both novel and complicated—so novel and complicated that Congress itself had been unable, until the very close of the Thirty-ninth Congress, to agree upon any plan satisfactory to itself for the reconstruction of the Southern States; and even the plan then adopted had been immediately and essentially amended at the March session of the Fortieth Congress.

It was also true that the President immediately upon the passage of the reconstruction acts of Congress, had appointed as Governors of the five military districts, Generals satisfactory to the majority of Congress; had, when those acts were attacked in the Supreme Court of the United States, caused that attack to be resisted by the Attorney-General, and, up to the 3d day of June, had been guilty of no act which had been brought to the knowledge of the Committee, which indicated a desire or intention on his part to interfere with the execution of those laws according to their letter or spirit.

For one I hoped and believed that the long quarrel between the legislative and executive branches of the Government, upon the subject of reconstruction, was at an end. I thought that Congress, by the length of time that had elapsed since the commencement of the usurpations of the President, (if they were usurpations,) and before they had themselves been able to agree upon a policy of reconstruction, were not in a position to exact the rigor of the law against the President. I knew that the country was exceedingly anxious for peace upon this disturbing question; and if peace had at last come, by even the *reluctant* acquiesence of the President in the policy of Congress, it seemed to me unwise to renew the agitation by his impeachment.

Various propositions were submitted to the Committee, and finally resulted in the adoption by a vote of five to four, of a resolution that the acts of the President did not call for the exercise of the impeaching power of the House. It was at the time understood and mentioned by different members of the Committee that this vote was not final, but that any further developments or facts, bearing upon the subject, and occurring before the next meeting of Congress, which, it was then believed, would not be until December, would be taken into the account in the final disposition of the subject. A further resolution authorized the members of the Committee to make public the result that day reached, the injunction of secrecy being in other respects retained.

I am now asked to explain why, in November, I voted for impeachment, after having voted against it in June, which I will procded to do.

On the 3d day of June, as before stated, I believed the President was intending in good faith to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress. In less than three weeks from that time the Executive Department put forth the opinion of the Attorney-General, which declared these acts to give very limited powers to the commanders of military districts, although the unlimited character of those powers had been one of the grounds of the veto of those acts; and although that opinion was probably substantially correct as an exposition of the letter of those acts, it seemed to show that the President was willing to stultify himself in order to lessen their efficiency. On the 20th of July the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, reaffirmed in the strongest terms the validity of the Governments set up under his authority in the lately rebel States; declared the Governments set up under the acts of Congress to be a military despotism; and declared that he could not willingly surrender the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and which he claims were interfered with by those acts.

In little more than two weeks from that time he thrust from his Cabinet the only member understood to be in sympathy with Congress in its policy of reconstruction, which was followed soon after by the removal of two commanders of military districts, who had especially attracted the attention of the nation by their intelligent and efficient action in the work of reconstruction, and whose course had been approved by resolutions adopted by a nearly unanimous vote of the House.

A proclamation of amnesty soon followed, which was not only calculated to obstruct the work of reorganization, but was the exercise of a power believed not to belong to the constitutional powers of the President, but which had been conferred upon the President by an act of Congress, and which act was repealed on the 19th day of January, 1867.

These acts satisfied me that the hope and belief I entertained in June were ill-founded—that the quarrel between the President and Congress was not closed—that if any opportunity should present itself when the President, by the exercise of what he regarded as his constitutional powers, could prevent the reorganization of the Southern States upon the plan of Congress, it would be promptly improved; and this change in the attitude of the President from what it was believed to be in June seemed to justify and require a reconsideration of my position and a change of my vote. Some surprise has been expressed that no notice of this change was given to the public; but without raising the question whether my position as a member of Congress might impose any reticence in the expression of an opinion upon this subject before its consideration in the House, my position as a member of the Committee charged with the examination of a most delicate and important question, and further charged by the action of that Committee with secrecy until the Committee should otherwise direct, (and which obligation of secrecy was continued to the moment of the presentation of the report of the Committee to the House, left no doubt upon my mind that I had no right to communicate to the public any change that might occur in my views.

The Committee adjourned on the 20th of July to meet again on the 13th of November, but did not all arrive until the 20th of November, before which time I had informed every Republican member of the Committee, except one, who was detained by sickness in his family, what my vote would be when another vote should be taken. On the 20th of November, immediately on the arrival of the absent member, the subject was called up for the first time after the adjournment of the Committee in July, and the vote taken and recorded as it was afterward communicated to the House.

That I have not overestimated the gravity of the acts of the Executive in August last and their relations to this question of impeachment, I desire to call attention to the views of some of the Cabinet and ablest journalists of the country—opponents of impeachment—as expressed at the time.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in an editorial in its issue of July 30, says:

> "We have steadily opposed the impeachment of the President upon the grounds on which it has been urged, believing that Congress had been so far derelict in the matter of reconstruction that it had lost the moral right to impeach anybody for sins at which itself had winked. But that difficulty will not exist as to any impediments which Andrew Johnson may throw in the way of the faithful execution of the law hereafter, or any mean revenge which he may wreak upon officers who offend him by zealously carrying out the spirit and intent of the law. We shall certainly sustain impeachment whenever it becomes manifest that the President is either seeking to thwart the Reconstruction Law or failing to execute it in good faith; and we shall look upon the removal of Gen. Sheridan as *prima facie* evidence of such a disposition on Mr. Johnson's part, no matter who may be appointed to succeed him; and in this feeling we believe that the Republican Party in the Northwest will be entirely unanimous."

The New-York *Evening Post* of the 7th of August, 1867, speaking of the removals then threatened, says:

> "His (the President's) misconduct endangers the whole country. His influence and countenance are given to the class who would like nothing so well as to ruin the country. He perpetuates bitterness and prevents a just and honorable settlement. He upholds the vile demagogues who abuse Longstreet and the thousands of other brave men who, having fought in the war, are now anxious for peace. He keeps the country in a turmoil; he discourages and disheartens the honest and patriotic men in the Southern States, who seek to lead public opinion aright. He purposely, and with insane obstinacy, stands between the country and peace, and if he persists in his efforts to defeat the laws, Congress, as soon as it meets, will have to impeach and remove him. By his own fault that will be the only remedy."

Again, on the 28th of August, the same paper says:

> "We do not doubt that Mr. Johnson will do all the harm he can. He is, as we have remarked a number of times, an obstinate, unwise, and, in the present circumstances of the country, a mischievous man. But what can he do? Congress meets in two months; the Republican Party has an overwhelming power in Congress. The people call upon it to make an end to all these wretched squabbles, and complete the work of reconstruction. It is a part of its duty to impeach and remove an executive officer who obstructs the laws and prevents their enforcement. There is no reason to doubt that Congress will do its duty in this matter."

Again, on the 30th of August, the same paper says:

> "Many of the ablest journalists of the country, who have hitherto advised against impeachment, and who still oppose it on the grounds brought forward by Mr. Ashley and others, now begin to urge it upon the general ground that the President obstructs the operation of the laws, and seeks to do his own individual will in opposition to that of the nation as represented in Congress; and that, in such circumstances, it is useless, and probably mischievous, to attempt to hamper and check him by laws which he will manage to evade and pick holes in; but that the wisest course is to use the power of impeachment and removal provided in the Constitution. The language of the Press, East and West, shows that this opinion is gaining ground among the most thoughtful exponents of public opinion."

The New-York *Tribune*, which has been the opponent of impeachment, not only upon grounds common to it with other journals, but as being opposed to that policy of conciliation by which it has consistently urged that the restoration of the Southern States could best be secured, in an editorial of the 28th of August, referring to the acts of the President prior and up to that date, says:

> "The President must stand and fight. We have been advancing and retreating long enough. Too many white flags have been exchanged. The President means war. War be it, then, and God speed the right!
>
> We admonish the people to prepare for a stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless. We can only bow to this dreadful tyranny. The President appealed to the country in his last message. We join him in the appeal. Let our friends organize everywhere. Let us make the canvass upon the infamy of Mr. Johnson's administration, and having defeated him at the ballot-box, we can prepare, through our representatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people."

The New-York Times in its issue of Aug. 28 says:

> "Mr. Johnson has left no room for misapprehending his position or the purposes of his acts. He has convinced the most incredulous of his determination to renew, at all hazards, the contest with Congress, and to avail himself of the powers which its forbearance has left in his hands to obstruct its plans and embarrass its work of reconstruction. This fact it is which invests with significance his present line of action. Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles—all have been set aside as so many obstacles to the will of the Executive."

And again on the 29th of August:

> "Matters have gone too far to render doubt or misapprehension reasonable. Mr. Johnson has entered upon a course which shuts out the last chance of reconciliation and renders all compromise impossible; vows and protestations will serve him no longer. * * * * Wantonly, treacherously, with no conceivable hope of success, impelled only by reckless malignity and an insane ambition, he has reopened the quarrel in a shape which renders his fate and the duty of the governing party clear, as between the Executive and the people represented by Congress. *there will now be neither the giving nor the taking of quarter*. Mr. Johnson has unsheathed the sword of a disturber and a usurper, and there can be no further fear with him."

Again, on the 9th of September, 1867, after the issue of the proclamation of amnesty, it says:

> "For the issue of this proclamation there is no pretext and there can be no palliation. It is a demonstration of unauthorized authority for purposes wholly at variance with the sworn duty of the Executive as the administrator of law. The proclamation is more than this. It is a deliberate defiance of Congress and its authority, a repudiation of its martial laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his own hands. It is an attempt to abrogate the conditions of reconstruction prescribed by Congress and to invest the rebel element with the means of breaking down the restraints which have been prudently imposed upon the preliminary working of reconstruction. It is an insolent use of a power which Congress, in December last, explicitly took away. * * * What more flagrant form could Executive usurpation take short of a dictatorship?"

In reply to the query what I have found since June last to justify my change of vote upon the subject of reconstruction, I might ask what have any of these journals found since August last to justify their change of position upon the same subject. If the result of the late elections is given as a reason why Congress should proceed no further with this subject, it might be replied that if, in 1862, the Republican Party had changed its policy in accordance with what happened to be the political changes of that year, the Southern Confederacy would probably have been to-day in successful operation. And if Congress now shrinks from doing what is right and necessary from fears excited by the late elections, although the Union may be preserved, it may be as a shield behind which shall be organized anew the institutions of one-third of the territory of the Union upon a basis which shall afford neither security nor the chance of elevation to that part of its population most loyal to the Union in the late civil war. Nor is the danger an imaginary one. The President in the exercise of his constitutional powers, by such changes of military commanders, or such withdrawal of troops from the reconstructed States, or such other acts as should destroy the confidence of loyalists and freedmen in prompt military protection in the exercise of their right of suffrage, at any time before new State Governments shall have been established, and shall have set in operation a machinery of their own for the protection of their citizens, would make it impossible to carry a single Southern State in accordance with the views of a majority of Congress.

But the country desires peace, and we have peace now, and to proceed with impeachment would be to renew the quarrel between the President and Congress which has been so protracted and so unfortunate in its results.

So, too, on the 3d of June we had apparent peace; but in three weeks the country was swept with such a storm of agitation as drove every member of Congress, in the heat of midsummer, to Washington.

We thought we had secured peace by the legislation of July; but August was a succession of shocks to public credit and public confidence not yet forgotten.

And if impeachment is defeated now from a desire for peace, and new purturbations come hereafter from the same source, we cannot complain that we are the victims of the duplicity or concealment of the Executive. It was in the highest degree creditable to the Executive that, when the delay of a few days in the issuing of the opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery would probably have prevented a July session of Congress, it was put forth in time to give every member of Congress, from Maine to Nebraska, an opportunity to reach the Capitol in season, if that opinion seemed to him to make his presence in his seat necessary.

The President has by his open and frank avowal given us every reason to suppose that he sincerely believes that the whole action of Congress with respect to the reconstruction of the Southern States has been unconstitutional; that the governments established by their acts are a military despotism; that the State governments organized by himself are lawful State governments, and that he will believe it his duty as well as his right to exercise all the powers of his great office whenever the opportunity may present itself to thwart the one and to give stability and success to the other.

His sincerity, if he is wrong, does not make his position any less, but rather more dangerous to the country.

It remains to be seen whether Congress will meet the issue with a courage and frankness equal to his own.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours,

JOHN C. CHURCHILL.

Millions and Billions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "A. B. C.," in your issue of the 27th inst., asserts that a billion is a million of millions, or, as expressed in units, 1,000,000,000,000. Allow me, for his benefit, as well as for that of many to whom this has been a disputed point, to quote from the *University Arithmetic*, by Chas. Davis, LL. D., page 22: "Formerly, in the English notation, six places were given to millions, trillions, quadrillions, &c. They were read, millions, tens of millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions, tens of thousands of millions, hundreds of thousands of millions; and the same for billions, trillions, quadrillions, &c. This method produced great irregularity in the notation, and it gave three places to the units of the first two periods, (viz.: units and thousands,) and six places to each of the others. The French method, which gives three places to the unit of each period, is fully adopted in this country, and must soon become universal."

According to this authority, therefore, a billion is a thousand millions, or, as expressed numerically, 1,000,000,000. D. A. J.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia are taking steps for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Chief Justice Lumpkin, and the members are contributing liberally for this purpose.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Memorial to Congress—Specie Payments—Harbor Obstructions—The Cotton Tax.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular meeting yesterday, the President, Mr. W. E. Dodge, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members: John H. Almy, Charles L. Anthony, Charles P. Cummings and Dibrell P. Montague.

With reference to a memorial from the Boston Board of Trade, recommending that a call be made for a general Convention of Trade Boards to be held in New-York, Mr. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that he was not ready to make a full report.

Mr. Low, on behalf of a Committee appointed for the purpose, submitted a memorial which had been proposed to be presented to Congress, on the subject of specie payments, in which that body is urged to adopt measures looking to an early resumption.

Capt. Riley took the ground that the report to which the memorial referred had been forced through the Chamber without the due consideration of a majority of its members. At the time it was passed he was absent from the City and did not know that the subject was to be acted upon at a special meeting. He would say that the sentiments of the report were not the unanimous opinion of the Chamber. He believed that an agitation of the subject at this time would result in bankruptcy to the country. A year ago similar resolutions were brought before the Chamber, but they were productive of no useful ends.

Mr. M. Maury was in favor of the report as a whole, but objected to the section relating to the payment of customs revenues in paper. He thought it was unbecoming the Chamber to ask Congress to do anything which had the character of an infringement on the engagements it had assumed in this matter.

Mr. Low said the Chamber had already passed on the subject of the adoption of the report. It was a new plea to put in, that the measure was pushed because it had been carried by a large majority of the members. The form in which the memorial was drawn was the question before the Chamber.

Remarks were then made by Messrs. Conkling, Maury and Capt. Riley, who took the ground that the report was open to discussion, the same as the memorial which accompanied it. The memorial was finally adopted.

Mr. Low, on behalf of a Special Committee, submitted a memorial to Congress, which was adopted, on the subject of bonded goods. This document sets forth that the additional tax of ten per cent. claimed on imported goods after remaining in bond one year, was detrimental to the interests of the importers, and asking that the tax might be removed.

Mr. Blunt reported a memorial for presentation to Congress with reference to the obstructions in New-York Harbor. In the memorial attention was called to the wrecks of the steamer *Scotland*, and of a schooner in the lower channel which impeded navigation; a line of shoals created by the extension of the Battery; a reef in the East River between Brooklyn and Governor's Island; a rock foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn, and encroachments in the North River by the New-Jersey authorities. The petitioners ask that money be appropriated by Congress to remove the obstructions, and that a Committee be appointed to determine the water line of New-Jersey on the North River. The memorial was adopted.

Mr. Low submitted a memorial to Congress recommending the abolition of the cotton tax. Mr. Conkling explained that he had withheld his signature from the memorial because he believed the tax was just. The memorial was adopted.

A number of letters from persons abroad, relating to different subjects, were then submitted and referred to appropriate committees.

The Secretary read a telegram addressed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to the New-York Chamber, inviting the latter to be present at the opening of their rooms. The reply of Mr. Dodge, in which he states that the notice was too short to secure attendance, but that the Chamber would be present on the occasion in spirit, was also read, after which the Board adjourned.

The Pier No. 45 Boiler Explosion—A Verdict of Accidental Death.

Coroner Wildey concluded his investigation into the causes which led to the explosion of the hoisting engine boiler at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday. It will be remembered that this explosion occurred on the 18th of October, and resulted in the death of four persons, Christopher Gory, the engineer, Nicholas N. Gory, his son; Owen Kelly, a fireman on the steamship *Fulton*, and Samuel R. Hutchinson. We give an abstract of the evidence:

Thos. Kane works at Pier No. 45 as a blacksmith's helper, and stood some twenty feet from the boiler when it exploded. He was covered by the *débris* and extricated himself. He knew the engineer to be a sober and attentive man, and believed the boiler was a new one. James Annit, of No. 47 King-street, was doing carpenter-work on the pier the day of the explosion, being about twelve paces from the boiler when it burst; but his knowledge of the boiler or the explosion only corroborated that given by Kane. Thos. Finley, of No. 41 Clarkson-street, puts water on board vessels, and stood at the end of the pier when the explosion occurred. He knew nothing of the cause. John McCaffrey, of No. 146 Elm-street is a machinist, and was on the pier an hour before the explosion. He had known the engineer for eight years, who was a good one, and he made some repairs to the boiler and engine under his care, having, about a month ago, ground down the safety valve and set it at eighty pounds; it worked freely at that. He had ascertained, by examining the exploded boiler, that the bracing had been insufficient, and that the circular part had not been properly secured to the fire-box. The engineer usually carried from sixty to seventy pounds of steam. Robert Hamilton, engineer of the steamship *City of Paris*, had been an engineer for twenty-three years, and knew the deceased engineer about 10 years, whom he always found to be careful and at his post, and perfectly competent to take charge of the boiler and engine. C. W. Baum, clerk for the Inman line of steamers, was on the pier at the time of the explosion, and stated that the boiler was 2 years old. John Gory, of Long Island, stated that the deceased engineer had been employed by the Inman line over 16 years. The engine was of 35 horse power, of the locomotive pattern, and used for loading and unloading vessels. It carried from 20 to 80 pounds of steam, and it frequently blew off at the latter pressure, everything working well. The witness had never heard any complaints made against the boiler or machinery, nor had there been any trouble about a scarcity of water; they had three gauge cocks, and carried water between the second and third cocks. Alexander Drybrough, of South Bergen, is an inspector of stowing, and was in the blacksmith's shop on the pier when the boiler exploded, being one of the wounded; he knew nothing of the causes, and had always found the engineer at his post. Ann Gory, of Hempstead, L. I., testified that the deceased engineer was her husband, but knew nothing of the explosion.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to their deaths by injuries accidentally received by the explosion of a boiler on Pier No. 45, N. R., on the 18th of October. The cause of said explosion they are unable to determine. No evidence of incompetency or inattention on the part of the engineer, or deficiency in the boiler, has been presented, except the fact of said explosion."

A Singular Wager—Sweeping the Streets Adjudged to be Disorderly Conduct.

Prior to the late charter election, Louis Wright and John Sauer made a bet on the result in the Twelfth Aldermanic District, and being both practical men, their wager took a useful shape, it being conditioned that the defeated party should sweep that portion of Essex-street which lies between Stanton and Houston streets. The votes for Alderman being counted, Wright found that he had lost, and attempting yesterday to fulfill the terms of the wager, found also that in so doing he was committing, if not a felony, at least a very grave misdemeanor.

About 1 o'clock Wright appeared in the designated locality, armed with an immense hickory broom, provided specially for the occasion. The mere appearance of this weapon in the street created intense astonishment in the neighborhood, but when Wright proceeded to apply it vigorously to the pavement the wildest excitement prevailed. The spectacle was unique; the oldest resident could scarcely remember its parallel. A scraper going tenderly over the stones they had occasionally seen, but anything so radical as a broom was as rare as political honesty. Hence it happened that as Wright prosecuted his task a mighty crowd gathered about him, making Essex-street for the time being "no thoroughfare." Wright, however, kept on with his work, and the ancient dirt was being rapidly and ruthlessly driven from the niches where it had lain so long, when Officer Irwin, of the Tenth Precinct, appeared, attracted by the crowd. Surveying the scene, he at once arrested, not the crowd, but Wright, and, followed by the crowd, bore his prisoner into the presence of Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court. Arrived at the bar of justice, Officer Irwin preferred against his prisoner a charge of disorderly conduct, the specification being that the prisoner had blocked up the street. As matter of fact, it would seem that it was the gaping crowd, attracted by the unusual spectacle of a street being swept that had blockaded the street, and that the feat would have been a difficult one for the slight person of Wright to achieve, but upon the charge of disorderly conduct he was found guilty, and required to give bonds in $300 for his good behavior for the ensuing six months. The prisoner gave the surety, and the crowd departed in most excellent humor, probably well pleased with the idea that they are protected from the inroads of inconsiderate street-sweepers, at least until the incoming of the Summer solstice. They are safe, however, for all time from the incursions of Wright, as that gentleman, in leaving Court, announced his determination never again to incur the penalties of the law by attempting to sweep a street.

The Closing of the Canals—Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

The large quantity of merchandise—principally grain and flour—which is now afloat on the canals of the State is threatened with being frozen up until Spring, unless the Canal Commissioners shall use extraordinary measures at once. The inconvenience and loss which would result from the detention of this merchandise in transit is exciting the produce merchants just now, and a meeting of these gentlemen was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, Whitehall-street, of which Mr. Brown, President of the Exchange, was Chairman, and Mr. J. H. Herrick was Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. Carlos Cobb and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There are now detained upon the canal about one thousand loaded canal-boats destined to tidewater, loaded with property amounting in value from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. That individual owners of boats and property are at the present time at their own cost, using every exertion to move forward these boats without respect to individual interests; and

Whereas, We notice the Canal Board have resolved to declare canal navigation closed on the 10th inst. and draw off the water preparatory to selling contracts for repairs on the 15th; therefore,

Resolved, This Produce Exchange petition the Canal Board to defer closing navigation until, by the closing of the Hudson River by ice or for other causes, further effort to move forward these detained canal-boats shall be deemed unavailing.

Resolved, This Produce Exchange petition the Canal Board that in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the serious pecuniary embarrassments which will follow the detention of this property to the moneyed institutions of this State and to its citizens, that every effort in aid of this object should be given with promptness and to the extent of the magnitude of this emergency.

The following Committee was appointed by the Chair to forward the above preamble and resolutions to Albany, N. Y.: Carlos Cobb, Alfred M. Hoyt, Paul Worth.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Jackson S. Schultz in the chair.

The Assistant Sanitary Superintendent reported the bone-works of Mr. Coe, on Riker's Island, as a nuisance. The proprietor had broken faith with the Board, in carrying on his offensive business processes at all hours, instead of simply at night, as he had promised to do. The complaint was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for investigation.

A lengthy communication, a copy of which was sent to the Board of Education, Wednesday evening, was presented from Drs. Carnochan and Whiting, advising the exercise of care in the selection of pure vaccine virus, to be used upon the scholars of the public schools. The paper was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Stone reminded the Board of the necessity of extending the proclamation now in force, quarantining all vessels coming from certain infected ports at the South. This was very important, for the cholera prevails at New-Orleans to a frightful extent—there being an average daily death-rate of 98.

Mr. Eaton, counsel of the Board, thereupon offered a resolution that a proclamation be issued at once, declaring the port of New-Orleans infected, and directing all vessels hailing therefrom, until the 1st of February next, to report to the Health Officer at Quarantine. The resolution was adopted, and the Secretary was ordered to telegraph the substance of the proclamation to the Custom-house authorities at New-Orleans.

It was explained by Dr. Swinton that vessels coming from New-Orleans during the enforcement of the proclamation would not be detained at Quarantine, unless there were actually cases of sickness on board.

The Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company, through counsel, then entered a formal protest against the decision of the President of the Board, at former meetings, that an affirmative vote of five was necessary in order to grant a permit, whereas, the Company insisted, a majority of any number present was sufficient to authorize the erection of a booth.

After some discussion, and considerable confusion, arising out of conflicting resolutions, passed and then reconsidered, and afterward reconsidered again, a conclusion was arrived at, and the Board revoked the licenses heretofore granted and proceeded for the second time to pass upon the applications.

A number of permits were asked for, but only three were given.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

Board of City Canvassers.

The members of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and organized as a Board of City Canvassers. After the members had been sworn in, Alderman Moore was elected Chairman; Mr. David T. Valentine, Clerk, and Mr. Terrence Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Clerk reported that the returns from the following districts were missing:

1st District, 5th Ward.
3d District, 6th Ward.
6th District, 8th Ward.
8th District, 8th Ward.
5th District, 11th Ward.
9th District, 11th Ward.
10th District, 11th Ward.
5th District, 12th Ward.
7th District, 12th Ward.
12th District, 16th Ward.
17th District, 17th Ward.
16th District, 18th Ward.
2d District, 19th Ward.
10th District, 19th Ward.
14th District, 20th Ward.
6th District, 21st Ward.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring the canvassers of these districts before the Board.

The following communication was then read:

To the Honorable the Board of City Canvassers:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, members of the Board of Councilmen, respectfully protest against the canvassing, by the Board of City Canvassers, of any vote, purported to have been given at the late charter election for the office of Councilmen of this City, and would respectfully call the attention of the Board of City Canvassers to the following section of the law of 1867:

Section 8. The terms of office of the persons now constituting the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York are hereby extended to the first Monday in January, 1869, and hereafter the term of Councilmen elected shall be for the full period of two years.

The protest is signed by Councilmen Hartman, Creigier, Lamb, Henry Murray, Long, Flynn, Turner, Thomas Murray, Gilmore, W. B. Roberts, Thomas, S. Roberts, and Brinkman. It was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hardy, Ward and Shannon.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the returns from the First and Second Aldermanic Districts, after which they adjourned to this morning.

Board of County Canvassers.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Blunt in the chair.

A *mandamus*, issued by Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, was read, in which the Board is directed to proceed forthwith to canvass the votes cast for Smith Ely, Jr., as Supervisor.

It was referred, and the Board adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Brinkman in the chair.

A preamble and resolution were adopted directing that inasmuch as the term of the present Board of Councilmen was by the law of 1867 extended to the first Monday in January, 1869, a Committee of five be appointed to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the rights of the present members of the Board, and that the Committee be authorized to employ counsel for that purpose.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A MISSING DIAMOND.

Joseph R. Ilkoe, *alias* Miller, called on Isaac Hermann, diamond broker, at No. 394 Broome-street, on Tuesday, and requested to be shown some diamonds. Ilkoe said he was an Austrian nobleman, and made other specious representations to mislead the broker. After looking at the brilliants for some time, he promised to call again, and left the store without making any purchases. Soon after his departure a $75 diamond was missed, and Ilkoe was suspected. Capt. John Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him yesterday after a long search. The prisoner confessed his guilt to the officer. He was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is 34 years of age, a native of Austria, and a resident of Norfolk, Va.

BLOW FROM AN IRON BAR.

Pollard Harrison, of No. 28 Church-street, and John Johnson, both colored, quarreled yesterday morning, when Johnson caught up an iron bar and struck Harrison on the head, causing a frightful wound. He was arrested by Officer Markey, of the Third Precinct, and committed for trial by the magistrate in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

A COMPLEX CASE.

Samuel Watson was brought in by Officer Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct, upon a charge of having stolen a watch and chain valued at $200, from Charles A. Pickney. From the statements made it appeared that the parties were friends, and some time ago were engaged in "making a night of it," during which the watch was lost, and, as alleged, was taken by Watson. The case was not ready for hearing, and the prisoner was remanded to the Station-house.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

Yesterday Mina Wickle, of No. 92 First-avenue, made a complaint alleging that Amelia Reimer had abducted her daughter Amie Wickle, 16 years of age, and had taken the young girl to Philadelphia for illicit purposes. The accused denied the charge, stating that Amie Wickle had answered an advertisement in the newspapers for young girls to go to Philadelphia, and that she had gone there of her own volition, and was engaged there in honorable and reputable business. The case was held for further investigation.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.

Yesterday Mary Ann Schwartz and her two daughters, Emma and Julia, were arraigned upon two charges. In one instance they were accused of stealing a cloak from the store No. 252 Bowery, and the stolen property was stated to have been in their house No. 373 Ninth-street. In the other case the three women went into the store No. 264½ Bowery to look at some cloaks, and after their departure a piece of black silk velvet, valued at $30, lying on the counter near where they stood, was missing. They were not found in possession of the velvet, but were committed for examination on both charges.

Pocket Picking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of a case of pocket-picking in the Times of Dec. 3 is calculated unjustly to injure the reputation of George H. Weeks and James M. Beard, two boys, who were unfortunately mistaken for pickpockets on Saturday evening last. The account says that Beard jostled Mr. Walker, and Weeks abstracted his pocket-book and ran off. Having been pursued, he was captured, when he again broke away, and nothing more was seen of the lads until yesterday, when they were arrested and held to bail for trial. The facts are misrepresented. The boys did not attempt to run off, excepting Beard, who ran a few steps on seeing Weeks struck, fearing similar treatment, but who returned on finding that Weeks had been taken into custody, and went with him to the Station-house, where he was detained as his confederate on the charge of pocket-picking. No wallet or money was taken from the complainant, according to his own affidavit. He only alleged an attempt to put the hand into the outside overcoat pocket—a very improbable place to look for money. The boys state (and no one acquainted with them will doubt their veracity) that Weeks, in a freak of boyish sport, had jumped on the step of an omnibus, when Beard called to him to get off. The jump and the motion of the omnibus threw Weeks against the complainant, or against the other lad, and knocked him against the complainant, the latter being about to enter the omnibus. Weeks turned quickly to apologize, and knocked the other lad against the complainant in turn, who, throwing up his hands, was mistaken by the action to be making the alleged attempt. The first of the lads is my son, and has been for years in a large up-town bookstore, where he has had the fullest confidence of his employers, collecting bills, handling the property of the store, carrying the key, and opening and shutting the store. One of his employers stated yesterday in the Court-room that their confidence in him is not in the least shaken by this unfortunate mistaken charge. The other boy, Beard, I have known for years, and since May last he has boarded with me. He is a very quiet, studious lad, spending most of his evenings at home reading, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. His former employer—a job printer, a few weeks ago discharged him for want of work—offered yesterday, if he needed it, to deposit money for bail, not owning real estate in New-York; but it was unnecessary; my property holder would bail him, and I would not hesitate to intrust thousands of dollars to his honesty. By giving this as prominent an insertion as the other article, you may to some extent repair the injury to the boys' reputation, which the former statement is calculated to make with those but slightly acquainted with them.

DR. C. S. WEEKS, No. 46 Fourth-avenue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Destinations of Immigrants.—Of the 20,434 immigrants that arrived at this port in the month of November the following were the ultimate destinations: Alabama, 6; Canada, 255, California, 216; Connecticut, 302; Central America, 13; Cuba, 15; Delaware, 47; District of Columbia, 147; Florida, 9; Georgia, 62; Illinois, 2,683; Iowa, 409; Indiana, 394; Kentucky, 271; Kansas, 92; Louisiana, 75; Massachusetts, 850; Maryland, 334; Maine, 73; Michigan, 657; Minnesota, 174; Missouri, 962; Mexico, 6; Mississippi, 2; New-Hampshire, 45; Nova Scotia, 3; New-York, 5,950; New-Jersey, 659; Nebraska, 67; North Carolina, 54; New-Brunswick, 24; Oregon, 12; Rhode Island, 301; Ohio, 1,455; Pennsylvania, 1,951; South Carolina, 38; South America, 9; Texas, 23; Tennessee, 51; Vermont, 75; Utah, 8; Virginia, 73; Wisconsin, 1,628.

Decoying Country Girls.—The Third Ward Police have been looking for Mary E. Malloy, aged 17, and a resident of Barrytown, N. Y., and Catharine Huested, aged 17, and a resident of Catskill, N. Y. It is alleged that these girls were decoyed from home by Capt. Edwin Paine, of the tugboat *Gov. King*, and Wm. Parmatier, employed on an ice barge. Both men were arrested yesterday, and the girls were found in the house of Anna Day, at No. 85 Seventh-avenue, where they stated that they were compelled to submit to outrage at the hands of the accused and others. The case will come up before Justice Hogan to-day.

Coroners' Cases.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at No. 23 Desbrosses-street, over the remains of Sophia Drecke, aged five years, who died from injuries sustained by a fall down the area of No. 21 Desbrosses-street, on the 26th ult. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. ....The body of an unknown man, supposed to be that of a Boston cattle-drover, was found yesterday in the lodging-house No. 53 Cherry-street. The remains were dressed in a black frock coat, gray pants and vest, and black Kossuth hat. An inquest will be held to-day.

Fires.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rear of W. Morrison's furnishing-store, No. 37 Third-avenue, resulting in a damage of $1,000 on stock, and $200 on building. Both are covered by insurance....At 1:30 A. M. a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of Thos. Reynolds, No. 56 East Houston-street, resulting in a loss on stock and furniture on third floor of $1,000; insured for $1,100 in the Rutgers. The building is owned by the Hopper estate; loss $1,000; insured. Patrick Conway, residing on the second floor, sustained a loss of $200.

The City of Cork.—There are yet remaining on the Receiving-ship *Illinois*, in the Lower Bay, about twenty passengers of the steamship *City of Cork*, which arrived on the 14th ult., from Antwerp, with cholera on board. Most of them are convalescent. Two have died the past week. It is expected that they will all be able to leave the hospital-ship within a week or ten days. They have received every attention from the officers of the hospital-ship.

Arrest of Fugitives from Justice.—William and Halstead Townsend were arrested in this City yesterday afternoon by W. H. Scott, of the North American Detective Policy Agency, on a bench warrant from Orange County, on the charge of assault and battery on an officer with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill. They were taken to Goshen for trial.

Suicide.—Wm. Draper, the drug clerk for Dr. Hyslop, on the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue, who swallowed tincture of opium Wednesday, died yesterday from the effects of that poison. No motive except excessive intemperance is known for the act. An inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer.

City Taxes.—Up to the 1st of this month Mr. Bernard Smythe had received $17,787,707 of the City taxes. The total tax-levy amounts to $22,185,337. On the 30th of November $2,332,508 were received.

Mayor's Office.—Mayor Hoffman is on a visit to Philadelphia with his family.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Proposed Park in Newark.—The Comissioners appointed to locate a site for a public park in Newark, have selected for that purpose several hundred acres situated in the northwestern part of the city. Within these limits are the Soldiers' Home, ponds, streams and reservoirs, the Morris Canal, the old quarries, fine woods and lofty hills. The character of the ground is admirably adapted for the object, and the high elevation of a large portion of the tract gives an extensive view, embracing the windings of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, Bergen Point, Staten Island, the Orange Mountains and the ocean beyond Sandy Hook. It is urged by those in favor of the scheme that work be commenced on the park at once. It is believed that such an enterprise would become a source of increased income, and reimburse the city for the first cost by the enhanced value of real estate in the neighborhood. It is stated that it is intended to apply to the Legislature for authority to proceed in the enterprise by empowering the issue of bonds for that purpose, and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to attend to the matter.

Fire in Hon. D. S. Gregory's Residence—Loss $20,000.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of Hon. D. S. Gregory's residence, corner of Washington and Sussex streets, Jersey City. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the kitchen, laundry, dining-room, drying-room and apartments on the second and third stories were on fire. The main, or old building, being protected by a double wall, the fire did not communicate with it, but considerable damage was done to that part by fire and water. The damage is estimated at $20,000, upon which there is an insurance of $15,000, about equally divided between the Home and Commercial Insurance Companies, of New-York, and the Jersey City Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of hay and straw, used for packing meat and poultry in the ice-house, situated in the cellar near the furnace. The inmates of the house were compelled to escape in their night clothes.

The Fire in Hudson City.—The fire in the laundry building at Hudson City Wednesday morning was discovered by Officer Cooper, who happened to be passing when it was first started. Upon breaking open a window and entering the premises he discovered that the floor had been strewn with kerosene and was unable to extinguish the flames. It is reported that the firing of the building was for the purpose of revenging a wrong to a girl residing in the vicinity who was formerly employed in the laundry. The weather-boarding of the tenement-house adjoining was considerably burned. Officer Connell, while going through this building, heard the moaning of a person in one of the upper rooms which was locked, and bursting open the door rescued a woman who was nearly suffocated from smoke. The people in the house, who were busily engaged in removing their goods, had forgotten her presence, and but for timely assistance the woman would have been smothered.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.—Yesterday morning a young man giving the name of Wm.

H. ANDREWS, called at the Hoboken Post-office, and inquired for letters addressed to "GEORGE L. CALHOUN, Superintendent of American Forwarding Agency," whereupon Postmaster FARMER arrested him on a charge of being a swindler, and gave him in custody to Police Capt. DONNOVAN. The mode of operation is to address letters to people in the country, stating that the agency have in their possession a package of a stated value, which will be forwarded to their address on receipt of charges due. The accused, who states that he is only employed to procure the letters and convey them to New-York, was locked up to await an examination. He is supposed to be the same person who has recently been operating in Jersey-City.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Wednesday night, the body of a man named PATRICK JERICS was found on the track of the Central Railroad at Claremont. He is supposed to have been killed by a train an hour previously. He worked at the Abbattoir and resided in Bergen, where he leaves a wife and seven children. Coroner WARREN took charge of the body and will hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1557—De Leya vs. Pierce.
2133—Hyde vs. McGrath.
2975—Butler et al. vs. Brigham et al.
2996—Lewis et al. vs. Alexander et al.
3621—Mount et al. vs. Hawkes.
3663—Lawrence vs. Rosengarten.
3937—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
4031—Spencer vs. Rogers.
4157—Frank vs. George.
4167—Gasten vs. Stowell.
4303—Woonkow vs. Jenkins.
4365—Powers vs. Schildknecht.
4367—Gaines vs. Ellison.
4383—Carlton et al. vs. Lane et al.
4437—Atwater vs. Lovett.
4463—Washburn & Moen Iron Works vs. Demorest.
4511—Collins vs. Nichols et al.
4527—Owen vs. Beeman et al.
4537—Colgate vs. Hansom et al.
4539—Hoffman vs. Thompson.
4547—Northrop et al. vs. Chalfip et al.
4571—Mustry et al. vs. Ransom et al.
4577—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Hoffman.

Nos.
4591—Butterfield vs. Trains et al.
4655—Spath vs. Sperry.
4685—Landre et al. vs. Poppe et al.
4697—Blakely vs. Duff et al.
4711—Self vs. O'Neil.
4773—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.
4777—Lowrey et al. vs. Spinola.
4785—McGinness vs. Devlin.
4803—Weel vs. Meyer.
4889—Thalmessinger vs. Lolbenstein.
4891—Yale vs. Cronogue.
4963—Strauss vs. Goldenson.
4938—Gilbert vs. Boyd et al.
5001—Same vs. Same.
5009—Cunningham vs. Reup.
5045—Meyer vs. Lyman.
5085—Ham et al. vs. Corwin et al.
5147—Lathers vs. Robertson.
5207—Eighth National Bank of New-York vs. Hurd.
5211—Pettus vs. Murray.
5219—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Smith.
5221—Same vs. Same.
5225—Blumauer et al. vs. Lowenstein et al.
5249—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Tyner et al.
5253—Brandis vs. Friedman.
5261—Rau vs. Donan.
5269—Johnson vs. Binninger et al.
5271—Lyons vs. Graner.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
5076—Whiteside vs. Anglem et al.
1746—Willis vs. Mayer.
2134—McGrath et al. vs. McGrath.
2502—Satterlee vs. Dimon.
2588—Deane vs. Rankin.
2686—Horsford vs. Freeman.
2726—Geisenheimer vs. Leopold.
2978—Reppler, &c., vs. Willis.
3230—Othout vs. Odell.
3556—Boscher vs. Conen.
3622—The President of the Gore Bank of Michigan vs. Montgomery.
3994—Ebing vs. Rosenberg et al.
3998—Doty vs. Obertuffer.
4208—Sherman vs. Willetts, impleaded.
4242—Moeller vs. Talcott.
4274—Wooster, &c., vs. Mynch et al.
4438—Nat. Union Bank of New-London vs. Moore.
4442—Ogden vs. Murphy et al.
4476—Wright vs. McKechnie et al.
4492—Kessel vs. Albetes.
4512—Loughran et al. vs. Fisher et al.
4530—Duvivier et al. vs. Cuff.
4546—The World Company vs. Gunch.
4622—Bernard vs. Formes et al.
4624—Hull et al. vs. Harris et al.

Nos.
4698—Koop et al. vs. Mathews.
4700—Liebenstein vs. Nordlinger et al.
4746—Frear et al. vs. Wolf et al.
4758—Van Vorst vs. Metzler et al.
4784—Smith et al. vs. Thaler.
4798—Claflin et al. vs. Mandel et al.
4930—Griffith vs. Williamson et al.
4934—Hallgarten vs. Gibson.
4954—Ely, Rec'r., vs. Hewitt.
4982—Mills et al. vs. Wolf et al.
5002—Harper, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor et al.
5012—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.
5036—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.
5042—Bates vs. Bierce.
5070—Zum et al. vs. Brown, impleaded.
5082—Bondy et al. vs. Kammerer.
5084—Lasher vs. Lasher.
5170—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Griswold et al.
5188—Secor et al. vs. Spielman.
5224—Haviland et al. vs. Lowenstein et al.
5284—Miltner vs. Knox.
5296—Westheimer vs. Costello.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
882—Kane vs. Dinsmore, President.
1794—DeGraw vs. Haven.
1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.
422—Ford et al. vs. Aiken.
1274—U. S. Petr. Co. vs. Baum et al.
876—Mudgett vs. Loftus.
1491—Lord et al. vs. Bunell.
1533—Patterson vs. Swift.
891—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
1585—Nat. State Bank of Newark vs. Sacket.
223—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.

Nos.
1378—Halsey vs. Lawton.
1608—Hollister et al. vs. Funup.
1477—Deans et al. vs. Whitney et al.
1505—Townsend, &c., vs. White, &c.
851—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
852—Same vs. Same.
1316—Pippey vs. Pond et al.
236—Bell vs. Reynolds.
739—Curtiss, Recr., vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 11½ A. M.

Demurrers.

No. 25—French vs. Dinsmore.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
167—Parker vs. Ward.
171—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh et al.
174—Atwood vs. The Benehoff Run Petroleum Company.
179—Miller vs. Halsey.
180—Stohr vs. Bean.
181—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
182—Samson et al. vs. Terry et al.
183—Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church vs. Robertson.
184—Elkins vs. Page et al.
185—Newberger vs. Page et al.

Nos.
186—Fried vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
187—Ryerson vs. Steoselbach.
188—Seely vs. Wright et al.
189—Woodruff vs. Pearce et al.
190—Cort et al. vs. Campbell et al.
191—Giles vs. Turner et al.
192—Griffith vs. Alexander et al.
193—Thurston vs. Douglas et al.
194—Patrick vs. Carpenter et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
99—Maillard et al. vs. Alloway et al.

Nos.
135—The People and Joyce vs. Board of County Canvassers.

The call commences at No. 136—Gorman et al. vs. McDonald et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3476—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3369—Ward vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3391—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.

Nos.
3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
3427—Hewett vs. Chandler.
3451—Mallen vs. Lynch.
1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill et al.
3239—Daly vs. Hart.
3415—Wilson vs. Jewett et al.
3343—Becker vs. DeForest.
3437—Levy vs. Godfrey et al.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3626—Gregory vs. Roach.
3438—Hoffman vs. Stern.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
2494—Jones vs. Brannigan.
2514—Carr vs. Kendall.
3676—McClelland vs. McEvily.
3678—Barker vs. Union Life Ins. Co.
3680—Demike vs. Asknes.
3682—Markson vs. Cohn.

Nos.
3684—Strauss vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad.
3686—Janeway vs. Levy.
3688—Toledo and Logansport, &c., R. R. vs. N. J. R. R. Co.
3690—Peyser vs. McLelland.
3692—Tierney vs. Cen. P., &c., R. R. Co.
3694—Baillie vs. Irving.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith, &c.
736—Collins vs. Richards.
1287—Norton et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
661—Case et al. vs. Valentine et al.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, Hazelton & Co.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
647—Bird vs. Pond.

Nos.
424—Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.
808—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
743—Glanz, &c., vs. Schneider, &c.
781—Flugel, &c., vs. Froelich.
768—N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co. vs. Banker et al.
793—Lovejoy vs. Robbins.
834—McAleu vs. Moller, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Repplier vs. Healey.
—Wood vs. McClelland.
10—Meyer vs. Steiner.
16—Keenan vs. Dahlman.
—Lightstone vs. Levy.
25—Young vs. Frossard.
28—Wenderly vs. Beekman.
31—Wulff vs. Frank.
32—Hendrick vs. Nunez.
12—Devlin vs. Oliver.
—Carroll vs. Handrahan.

Nos.
—Broadbent vs. Hanbury.
—Hartford vs. Bucher.
33—McDermott vs. Luntz.
34—Minzenheimer vs. Kelly.
35—Atwood vs. Porter.
36—Zeigler vs. Studwell.
37—Simmerson vs. The Mariposa Company.
38—Flynn vs. Williams.
39—West vs. Haggett.
40—Pincus vs. Hirschfield.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

IMPORTANT OPINION IN REGARD TO CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The People ex rel. Henry H. Garnett vs. J. L. Hudson et al.—This was an application for a *mandamus* to the defendants, as Trustees of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, commanding them to open the church and admit the relator to officiate therein, and to pay him the salary which he claims was voted to him. This call and vote of salary was at a meeting which was not called for that purpose, no notice having been given of such object, and all present were allowed to vote, without discriminating between males and females, or pewholders and members, and those who were not regular attendants. Garnett was installed under the direction of the Presbytery, Rev. E. F. Hatfield acting as Moderator. At the time of these proceedings Rev. Mr. Brown was engaged for a year not then expired, and another clergyman was engaged to administer the Sacrament.

INGRAHAM, J.—The writ of *mandamus* is never granted to enforce a doubtful right, to admit to an office one whose right to it is contested, or to compel the payment of money on contract, which can be collected by an action. (1 Kern, p. 553; 20 Barb., p. 302; 25 Wend., p. 680.) It may be used to put a minister into possession of the pulpit to which he is entitled; (2 Barb., p. 398;) but in such a case he should be already entitled to the relief sought. It appears to me to be a question not free from doubt whether the relator was properly elected to be pastor of this church. No notice was given of the object of the meeting at which the election took place. At such meeting it appears about two hundred persons were present, a majority of whom were females; that the Moderator of the meeting insisted upon proceeding in the election, although it was objected that no notice had been given; that in voting, all present were allowed to vote, and the vote was taken by rising; that males and females, persons not interested in or connected with the church, and persons who were connected with and attended other churches, were allowed to vote, and that the salary to be paid was fixed by the same class of voters.

The statute act of 1813, which regulates the voters for trustees, confines the right to the male members, or attendants on the church who have statedly worshiped with such church, and been considered as belonging thereto. No others have a right to vote for trustees, nor can any others vote to fix the salary of the minister. By the same act, the salary so fixed by the congregation must be approved by the trustees in writing, under the seal of the church, to make it binding on the church, and to entitle the minister to its payment. If the affidavits furnished by the respondents correctly detail the proceedings at this meeting, the statute has in no sense been complied with, and the proper measures to ascertain what salary should be paid have in no degree been taken. I do not think these proceedings give the relator that clear right to the possession of the office of minister of the church to entitle him to the writ of *mandamus* to admit him to the discharge of his duties; nor has he any right to this writ to compel the payment to him of a salary which has never been sanctioned by the Board of Trustees. Who may vote for Trustees was the subject of examination and decision in the People *vs.* Tuthill, 31 New-York Reps. p. 550, and it was held that, in order to constitute a voter, stated attendance, which meant the personal presence of the voter statedly at the religious meetings of the Society was necessary, and that occasional attendance or the attendance of the family, or contributions, without such attendance, did not confer that right. I have not overlooked the fact that Mr. Garnett was installed by the Presbytery subsequently, nor do I deem it necessary to express any opinion how far their subsequent acts might be a waiver of such omissions. It could hardly be expected that on such occasions force would be resorted to in opposition to the action of the Presbytery. My decision on the present application is based solely upon the doubt which exists as to the right of the relator to claim a legal election as pastor of the church. In denying this motion I cannot, however, avoid advising these parties to resort to other modes than litigation to dispose of the questions as to this church. The Presbytery to which they belong is the proper body to which these questions should be submitted. A long litigation in the Courts will only consume the property of the Corporation, and leave them at its termination in a worse condition than at present, while, by taking the other course, the difficulty will be speedily decided without exciting angry and bitter feelings, so inappropriate in religious bodies. Application for *mandamus* denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Barnard.

EXCUSES OF JURORS—INTERESTING EPISODE.

Monday last was the first day of the December Term of the law Courts. A pannel of one hundred jurors was summoned for each of the nine branches of the City and State Civil Courts. Among these nine hundred there were, as usual, many who had excuses. Some of them were found upon investigation to be good, and in all such cases the jurors were promptly relieved from duty during the term. Others, who presented excuses of a frivolous character, were held. Among them appeared a man who gave his name as William Crane, occupation cabinet-maker. He said to Judge BARNARD that he had a good excuse for not serving as a juror. When asked what it was, he said he was not of this world; he did not belong to an earthly Court, but to the Court of High Heaven. The Judge asked him what he meant by such remarks, when the juror replied that he belonged to the "True Dispensation." "The fulness of time" had come. The day of judgment was at hand. He could not take an oath. He believed it to be wicked to take oaths. He had nothing to do with the things of this world.

The Judge—But you have an occupation—you do business, and it is your duty, as it is that of all good citizens, to perform jury duty when called upon. Your excuse is not a legal one, and I cannot let you off.

As there was no duty for him to perform that day, the juror was relieved until yesterday, when he again appeared, bearing in his hands a quantity of cards and tracts, some of which he distributed through the Court-room. When his name was called he arose and addressed the Court, reiterating the substance of what he had said on a previous occasion, and said, "This is the Day of Judgment."

The Judge—Are you the man who told me a few days since that you would not sit upon the jury because it was the Day of Judgment?

Juror—Yes, Sir. I am persuaded that the Judgment Day is here. I am a juror in the Court of High Heaven.

Judge—Well, I am a Judge here in the Supreme Court of the State, and I wish you to sit as a juror.

Juror—We have nothing to do with carnal things—only with spiritual things. I belong to the Judge of High Heaven, and I cannot belong to any other Judge.

Judge—If you are good enough you will go there eventually. But why do you not want to serve on the jury now?

Juror—Because there is no power that can rule the earth except Jesus Christ, and I acknowledge only Him.

Judge—What right have you to live here on earth if you are subject only to the King of Heaven?

Juror—Because the whole globe belongs to Jesus Christ.

Judge—So it does, spiritually, but what does that have to do with your sitting on the jury? That fact cannot relieve you from discharging faithfully all your duties while on earth. To act as a juror is a part of your duty as a good citizen.

Juror—Time has passed, and now this jury belongs to the Court of High Heaven. To-day you have the judgment. This jury can have nothing more to do with earthly things.

Judge—Have you any business at all?

Juror—Yes, Sir.

Judge—Then you have something to do with earthly things.

Juror—We are here waiting for the coming of Christ. In due time he will come and take possession of the whole earth, and from off the face thereof the wicked shall be destroyed. The whole globe is Christ's; and everything thereon, your Honor, belongs to Jesus Christ.

Judge—You seem to be a respectable gentleman, and you talk like a man of some intelligence. Jury duty is a duty which people have to perform, and every good citizen ought to take his share in performing it. If you want to be excused as a juror I will excuse you and direct the clerk to mark upon the back of the subpœna, "Excused because the juror is crazy." With a polite bow of assent the juror then left the Court-room. The bar and the other spectators seemed much astonished that a gentleman so respectable in appearance and so intelligent in his speech should adopt the course this juror did.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Balcom and a Jury.

ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

A. T. Edgerton vs. Edward D. Bassford.—This action was brought to recover the amount of a note for $1,036 33 and interest thereon from June 8, 1858. The defence was that the defendant made the note without any consideration being received therefor; that the payee transferred it to the plaintiff after it was due, and was therefore subject to the defences which would be good as against the payee. The defendant also set up a discharge from his debts under the two-third act, granted by Judge Russel, Dec. 12, 1860. The defendant produced the written acknowledgment of the payee, dated on the same day as the note, that the note was given without consideration. The plaintiff claimed that the signature to this paper was not that of the payee. The defendant also produced the certificate of Judge Russel that he had complied with the two-third act, and his discharge from his debts granted. The plaintiff attacked this certificate and discharge on the ground of fraud, and showed that the papers in the proceedings before Judge Russell could not be found on file in the Clerk's office, where the same are required to be filed by law, and that a Mr. Van Riper, a creditor of the defendant, who opposed the discharge, had received $100 to withdraw his opposition and had withdrawn it. Mr. J. G. Armour testified for the defence that he paid this money without the knowledge or consent of the defendant or his attorney, and as a friendly act merely. The defendant testified that he never knew of the payment until long after his discharge.

At the close of the testimony, Hon. Levi S. Chatfield moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the uncontradicted testimony of the defendant and Armour showed the discharge to be valid, and the statute made the Judge's certificate conclusive evidence of compliance with the law. The Court denied the motion and counsel summed up the case. The jury, after about fifteen minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, for $1,724 64, the full amount claimed. The Court allowed the plaintiff five per cent. on this sum, as extra costs on the ground that it was a difficult and extraordinary case.

Horatio F. Averill and Thomas Allison for plaintiff; Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, George W. Stevens and R. M. Harrington, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 5.

Before Judge Barbour.

SUIT TO DETERMINE A QUESTION OF HONESTY.

Humphrey H. Swift and Another vs. John E. Wyle and Another.—Plaintiffs in this action are merchants, and defendants are brokers in West India goods. In March, 1865, plaintiffs employed defendants to make sale of sugar to the amount of $90,000. One-half of the sale was for credit to a responsible firm, for which nine notes were given. Plaintiffs, having need of money, employed defendants to make a sale of those notes, which they did on the 17th of March, two days after they were placed in their hands. Plaintiffs allege that defendants concealed from them the fact that they had sold the notes until about the 25th of the following April, having in the meantime appropriated the proceeds of the sale to their own use. In the following month of May defendants failed in business, and plaintiffs have been unable to collect the proceeds of the sale of the notes, ($45,000,) or any part thereof. They claim that the money appropriated by defendants came into their hands in a fiduciary capacity; that it was withheld from plaintiffs by deception and fraud, and that their claim against defendants is not like that of an ordinary debt, but involves such a breach of trust as to subject defendants to arrest. This action was brought for the purpose of having this question determined by a jury.

For defence it is claimed that the defendants were the purchasers of the notes in question, and although they admit that they owe plaintiffs the amount claimed, yet they aver that the claim is only an ordinary legal debt, and does not involve any breach of trust or other dishonesty on their part.

The case is still on.

Weeks & Foster and Jno. E. Parsons, Jr., for plaintiffs; Phelps & Knevals, and Ex-Recorder Smith, and Judge Woodruff, for plaintiffs.

Before Judge Garvin.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.

Morris Dunn vs. John Cuddy.—This was an action by a father for damages, for the seduction and loss of service of his daughter, a girl fifteen years of age. The proof of the seduction was very clear against the defendant, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,500 damages.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; Mr. Harrington for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—THE RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES.

Julius Hulsen and Wm. B. Taylor vs. August Walter, S. Zeckiel, J. Zeckiel and Henry Byer.—On a motion to dissolve an injunction in this case Judge VAN VORST, yesterday, gave the following opinion:

VAN VORST, J.—A mortgage of chattels has the legal title to the property covered by the mortgage, liable to be defeated by redemption. The title of the mortgagee becomes absolute on the failure of the mortgagor to discharge the condition of the mortgage. (Burdick *vs.* McVanner, 2 Denio, 170; Fuller *vs.* Acken, 1 Hill, 475; Dane *vs.* Mallory, 16 Barbour, 49, 50.) After the condition is forfeited, all the cases agree that the interest of the mortgagee in the chattel can be levied on and sold as his property, if taken out of the mortgagee's possession he can maintain successfully a suit for its redelivery to him as his absolute property. After such forfeiture the only right which remains in the mortgagor is an equitable right of redemption. All legal claim of the mortgager is gone after forfeiture. At law he has no title whatever as against the mortgagee. He could not sue for the property, nor sell it, or give another valid mortgage upon it. A person can neither sell or mortgage (and a chattel mortgage is a sale,) a thing to which he has no title; nor after forfeiture is the mortgagee bound to receive the amount of the mortgage debt, and restore the property to the mortgagor; the party has his equitable remedy by bill to redeem. (Charter *vs.* Stevens, 3 Denio,) 33. The mortgage from the defendant Byer to Zeckiel, and which was subsequently assigned to Walter, was payable on demand. The mortgagee did not reduce the property into his actual possession; but he did demand payment, which was refused. After that the legal title became absolute in the mortgagee. He had a perfect right to take the property at once into his possession, and sell and dispose of it as his own; and he could not be interfered with in that right by the mortgagor himself, nor any person claiming under him. The property was not subject to be charged by any subsequent sale, mortgage or incumbrance which the mortgagor might seek to make of or impose upon it. The Referee has reported as facts in this case that the mortgage from Byer to Zeckiel was due and owing before either of the two last mortgages were executed, and no part of the moneys secured thereby had been paid, and that the amount due thereon had been demanded of the mortgagor by the mortgagee before the mortgages to Gordon & Herman were executed, and that when Gordon & Herman took their mortgages they respectively knew of the existence of the Zeckiel mortgage, and that it was due and owing. Under such a state of facts the mortgages to Gordon & Herman conveyed no title in the property to them; Byers at the time he executed these mortgages had no legal title to convey, and could transfer no interest in the property to them. Christaller was the assignee of the Gordon & Herman mortgages; as such assignee he could take no greater right or interest than his assignors had. If the mortgages were not a valid lien when they were made, they could not ripen into a good security in his hands. The proceedings on the part of Christaller to foreclose the mortgages, and the purchase made by him on the sales under said mortgages gave him no title, and he could not convey any to the plaintiffs, and plaintiffs' claims through Christaller, under the facts reported by the Referee, have no right in equity to redeem. Besides the equity of redemption remaining in Byer, the mortgagor was completely cut off by the foreclosure of the first mortgage by Walter, the assignee. Walter was not obliged to foreclose to perfect his legal title to the property; under the forfeiture he was already the absolute owner. But the proceeding had the effect to extinguish the outstanding equity of redemption. It was claimed by the counsel for the plaintiffs on the argument of this motion that the subsequent refiling of the mortgage by Zeckiel, the mortgagee, and his assignment of same to Walter was a waive of the forfeiture created by the demand and refusal to pay the mortgage, and inconsistent with the claim of absolute ownership in the chattels. I have given this point much consideration, with a view to see if it could give these plaintiffs relief. But I do not see how it can aid them. I do not think that they are in a position, with regard to the subject matter, under the facts of the case, to claim relief from those acts. A person ignorant that a forfeiture had occurred, and who had acted upon such refiling as an acknowledgment on the part of the mortgagee that his title had not become absolute, might make a claim on that ground. But it appears, as has been heretofore stated, that the mortgages under which plaintiffs' claim, were executed long anterior to such refiling, and that the mortgagees had knowledge of the facts which created the forfeiture at the time they took their mortgages, and, in law, must be presumed to have known that Byer had then no interest or title in the property to convey to them. Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

C. J. Wetmore for the motion; A. B. Blumerstiel and A. J. Vanderpoel opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

By Judge Jones.

R. P. Dodge et al. vs. Thos. Clyde; motion granted. Same *vs.* Wm. B. Hatch; motion granted. Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion denied with $10 costs, to be deducted from alimony accrued. Joseph Walsh *vs.* Patrick Collins; motion granted. J. D. Hammond *vs.* Jno. S. Christie et al.; surety rejected. Cefisa Cazemajor *vs.* Alex. H. Sibley; motion granted. Brenton G. Briggs *vs.* Brinkerhoff Meyers et al.; complaint dismissed. Alozo Van Duzen *vs.* Chas. Webb et al.; motion granted and referee appointed. East River Bank *vs.* Jose Barona, impleaded, &c., et al.; bond approved.

RECORDER'S COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE GAZETTE-MAIL CASE.

There was a further hearing of the case yesterday. The following affidavit was put in for the defence:

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES H. WILLIAMS.

Charles H. Williams, having been duly sworn, says: In the month of April, 1867, I had consultation with Mr. Charles H. Sweetzer with a view to the formation of a partnership by my taking an interest in and becoming the business manager of the *Gazette*. I had previously edited a country newspaper, and having heard through a mutual friend that Mr. Sweetzer was contemplating associating some gentlemen with himself in the management of the *Gazette*, I considered it desirable to investigate the facts as to the enterprise, with the design of making Mr. Sweetzer a proposition if I should find myself in a position to do so. With this view I accepted a proposition made me by Mr. Sweetzer that I should go into the business department upon a salary, and there investigate for myself, and I especially desired to work upon the circulation of the paper. Mr. Sweetzer also informed me that he had requested the book-keeper, Mr. Hoff, to give me any information I desired as to the pecuniary condition of the paper at any time, and requested me to make my own investigations. Although I felt at liberty to do so, I made very few inquiries of Mr. Hoff, as I was in the business department of the paper, and was sufficiently familiar with the circulation and affairs to be able to make my own observations; I worked upon the circulation of the paper nearly four months, during which time it steadily improved; I had in this time arrived at the conclusion that for the full development of the enterprise a considerable sum should be expended, and would be required. I therefore, shortly before Mr. Sweetzer formed a partnership with Mr. S. J. Ahern, asked him if he would consider a proposition for the formation of an association, to which he should dispose of the *Gazette*, and receive one-fourth of the stock, the remaining members of the Association to put $25,000 into the Corporation and receive three-fourths of the stock. Mr. Sweetzer virtually declined this proposition. When Mr. S. J. Ahern became interested in the *Gazette* I had charge of the distribution of the papers. Mr. Sweetzer introduced Mr. Ahern as his partner who was thereafter to have charge of the business of the paper; and within two days thereafter I took the book called the route-book, in which was recorded the transactions in the way of sales of the paper upon the lines or routes of newsdealers or news-stands, and went over the three principal routes with Mr. Ahern, computing the number of papers sent and returned upon each, and thus arrived at the paying quality of each route. There were at this time six routes in operation; I left the paper three days after Mr. Ahern came to it; on Sept. 9 and 10 I was requested to accommodate them in the absence of Mr. Hoff, the book-keeper, by spending a day or two at the office, as I was in some degree familiar with affairs of the paper; I did so, and upon one of these days went, at Mr. Ahern's request, to the principal publishing houses of the City and solicited special advertising for the following day, on the ground that upon that day the *Gazette* was to have a large increase of circulation from a special article upon the business of the "Russell Manufacturing Company." Upon such representation I obtained a considerable amount. During the month of July, 1867, and up to the time that Mr. S. J. Ahern became interested in the *Evening Gazette*, I kept an account of the edition of the paper issued each day, being the account referred to by Mr. Hoff in his testimony in this case. The average issue of the paper for the week previous to Mr. Ahern's coming into the paper was 2,560, and the issue of July 20, 1867, was 3,075. The alterations made in the figures for that month are in my handwriting. The edition was sometimes increased after the order for the day had been given, in consequence of matter which it was supposed would give it an increased circulation for the day—and in such cases the figures were changed by me to correspond to the new order. In this manner the changes were made.

The affidavit of Mr. Hamilton Bruce was also presented. This, however, only went to show that a transfer of an advertisement from the *Gazette* to the *Mail* was done on account of personal friendship to Mr. Hoff, through whom, in the first instance, it had been obtained.

Mr. Ahern was called, and, in reply to Mr. Whitney, counsel for defendant, said, that he understood most assuredly that he purchased the good-will of the *Gazette*. He did not know what else he paid $10,000 for. The *Gazette* had no type of its own, no property beyond the office furniture.

Mr. Williams, called and examined by Mr. Hall, stated that he did not know why the circulation of the paper had increased 500 on the 19th of July—the day on which the negotiation was closed with Mr. Ahern.

District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall then addressed the Court to show probable cause why the defendant should be held for prosecution. Having stated the charge to be—that Mr. Sweetser had obtained from Mr. Ahern, on the 19th day of July, the sum of $5,000 under false pretences, he proceeded to sketch the history of the *Gazette*, the connection of Mr. Ahern with it, how that connection was brought about, and the subsequent matters which led to the selling out to Ahern by Sweetser of his share in the concern. He argued that it was clear in every stage of the transaction that Sweetser desired to make a good bargain out of somebody. He read the "unprecedented" advertisement for a partner, by which Mr. Ahern and Mr. Sweetser were first brought together; he enlarged on the puff contained in this, stating that the history of all false pretences is that they invariably set out with a puff. He referred to the circulation of the paper at this date as 2,400, and commented severely on the *apropos* increase of circulation. He called attention to the testimony of Mr. Ahern, who swore that he was thrown off his guard by the representation that the circulation was 2,900, and was so deceived, Mr. Ahern was prevailed upon to give his check, Mr. Sweetser taking $5,000 for that for which he had asked $10,000. The gudgeon was caught by the fly. The check was given, and a certified check, too, and then and there the offence charged was committed. If it were then false that the circulation of the paper was 2,900, and that the business was prosperous, then was the offence committed. The circulation of a newspaper was its average circulation, not an occasional one. The paper was not out of debt at the time, although the debts were afterward paid by Mr. Sweetser. Mr. Sweetser, it was argued, had subsequently offered $11,000 to Mr. Ahern to buy him out of the concern, Mr. Ahearn asking $20,000; but this, argued counsel, was only the carrying out of a previously matured plan. He was only raising his price by puffing. Counsel then narrated the details of the transactions which led to the sale of Sweetser's share to Ahern, and to the starting of the *Evening Mail*. He read the editorial announcements that "the *Mail* was but the *Gazette* in a new dress," and such other extracts as to his mind went to show that the effort was clearly made to take from the circulation of the *Gazette*—that in fact what was paid for by the $5,000 last paid by Ahern, and understood as covering the good-will. Counsel dwelt upon these facts at some length, and was not sparing in the use of bitter language toward the defendant, who was in Court.

Mr. Whitney, counsel for Mr. Sweetser, began his argument, undertaking to show that a retiring partner had a legal right to carry on the same business and cultivate the same field with a new paper. He did not deny that the good-will of the paper was sold. Mr. Ahern, he said, had been a successful California speculator, and was at the time he entered into partnership a business man on Wall-street. Mr. Sweetser was a young man, an inexperienced editor of a paper. It was absurd to say that Mr. Ahern was taken in. There was no hindrance to his obtaining every information as to the position of the books when he first entered into partnership. The fact that he had subsequently refused $11,000 for that for which he had paid but $5,000, was sufficient evidence that he had not been deceived. Counsel then referred to the differences between Ahern and Sweetser, which ultimately led to the necessity of separation, saying that they had gone on until the presence of either was a threat to the other.

At this point the further hearing was adjourned until Monday next at 2 P. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions was formally opened yesterday morning by Recorder Hackett. The Grand Jury was impaneled, with Mr. Frank Moore as foreman, and, after listening to the usual charge from the Judge, retired to the consideration of the business before it. Mr. G. S. Bedford, Jr., represented the prosecution.

Eight cases were disposed of, as follows:

JURY TRIALS.

Charles L. Brown was placed upon trial for passing a forged check of the amount of $133 upon Mr. Albert Draper, of No. 53 Nassau-street, from whom he purchased $19 worth of fishing tackle, on the 9th of August last. The evidence being conclusive against the accused, he was convicted by the jury and remanded for sentence. John Brown, Jas. McKnight and Martin McNeary, jointly indicted with Matthew C. Grady for stealing a tierce of lard, worth $45, from John Banning, of No. 417 Washington-street, on the 19th ult., were tried and acquitted. The stolen property, it appeared, was found in a neighboring cellar, in which the four prisoners were discovered at the same time. The testimony, however, did not show guilty possession on the part of the trio who were arraigned yesterday, and they were accordingly acquitted.

PLEAS.

Charles S. Johnson and Michael Reynolds pleaded guilty of stealing fourteen otter skins worth $120 from Maurice Davis, of No. 41 Broadway, on the 19th of October last. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each. Patrick Hagan pleaded guilty of burglary, in having feloniously entered the apartment of Kate Mead, No. 124 East Broadway, on the morning of the 10th ult. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. James McCarty, who was convicted on the 6th of March last of picking a pocket, and discharged upon condition that he would forever leave the State, was recently observed in the City, when he was arrested, and yesterday was taken before Recorder HACKETT, who sentenced him to the State Prison for five years. Augustus Parker plead guilty of stealing various articles of clothing of the value of $75, the property of Henrietta Baker, of No. 420 Greenwich-street, on the 4th ult. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Laird (formerly the well-known Broadway cosmetic dealer) pleaded guilty of assault and battery, in having, on the 4th of November last, struck Mr. John Ahern, of No. 495 Seventh-avenue, a violent blow upon the arm with a loaded cane. Sentence was deferred until Friday, 13th inst., the accused meanwhile being allowed to remain at large upon bail.

John Henry Livingston, *alias* Lewis, *alias* Matthews, *alias* De Peyster, the notorious forger who duped Commodore Vanderbilt out of $75,000 in July last, was brought up and sentenced to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty-six cases on the calendar yesterday, but few of which, however, were interesting in character.

PICKING UP FIVE DOLLARS.

Dennis Ward, an apple-dealer employed in Washington Market, charged David Brill, a dealer in notions in Greenwich-street, with stealing a $5 bill from him. Ward had purchased a new suit of clothes, and having passed out of the store where he made this purchase, was accosted by the dealer next door. He stopped there and asked for a pair of elastic bands for his sleeves. When he had paid the ten cents demanded, he said he proceeded to roll up his money, and that in doing so he dropped a $5 bill down at his feet and at the foot of the counter opposite which he stood. By this time Brill was standing behind him, when he (complainant) having finished his rolling up of the bills in his hands, stooped to pick up the $5 it was gone. He turned around, and accused Brill, who denied it. He then made the complaint, and had him arrested. Several witnesses were called to refute the testimony, but failed. One of these stated that the complainant had said, when he found that he had lost the $5, that he would get some Jew into trouble for it. His testimony was flippantly given, and did not weigh heavily with the Court. Brill was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

A FRIEND OF THE ALDERMEN SENT UP.

Nicholas Langan, a noted gambler, was charged by Peter H. Young with an unprovoked assault. Mr. Young was refreshing himself in a saloon on Broadway when the prisoner, to whom he had not been speaking, and whom he had never seen before, came up to him and abused him with his tongue and then by striking him, blackening his eye. Langan pleaded guilty, and offered, in evidence of the purity of his life, the testimony of half a dozen Aldermen, whose names he rehearsed, and who he said would testify to his character. In reply to the Court he said that he was not doing anything in a business way, just now. He had a "house" up town about six months ago. Unawed by the august names from the ready lips of the prisoner, the Court sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Had it been known to the Court what kind of "house" Langan kept six months ago, or the character of the business done by him, he probably would have had even a longer rest from housekeeping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mary Goodman was found guilty of stealing four pieces of trimming velvet from John T. Maguire, No. 263 Grand-street. She concealed them in her basket, in which they were found by the complainant. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months and fined $50. Wm. Farley, found guilty of stealing an overcoat from Herman Isaacs, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Theo. Ryall, for stealing four pieces of ribbon from Wm. Topping & Co., Church-street, received a like sentence. Adam Short, for driving a lame horse before a heavily laden market wagon, was fined $10. Michael Ryan, for assaulting officer Henry Cassidy when on duty was fined $50. Delia J. Graft was charged with assaulting her colored cook, Louisa Meyer, an old woman. It appears that Mrs. Graft is fastidious in her food if not in her morals, and was wroth at Louisa's cooking of the pork and beans. She fell upon her and beat her, for which Justice Kelly fined her $50, which she paid promptly. John Bailey, a fast young man, about twenty, was charged with assault by a very old gentleman named Peter Gorman. Bailey was one of four who seized the old man to rob him. Two of them got behind the complainant and pinioned his arms, while Bailey took his watch. Bailey was the only one arrested. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

A LIEN ON PROPERTY FOR BOARD.

H. A. Smith vs. Emma Martin.—This action was brought to recover property detained by defendant, who is a boarding-house keeper. Plaintiff boarded with Mrs. Martin, but in consequence of some dispute between them, left her, having neglected, she claimed, to pay $33 which was due her. He had offered her $20 50, but she refused it, and, as a lien, detained Mr. Smith's property, valued at $200. The jury found for the defendant, and assessed the board due at $25 25.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

LARCENY.

Thomas Carty, a negro, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, the property of a Mrs. Schmede. He was a waiter at the Pierrepont House, where the prosecutrix resided, and in August last, it was alleged, he sold the watch to another colored man named Harrison Francis, living in Nassau-street, for $5. The watch was found in Francis' possession. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

BURGLARY.

John Brice plead guilty to an indictment charging him with having burglariously entered the house of a Mr. Johnson, No. 48 Ryerson-street, on the 12th of October, 1867. He was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5, 1867.

$6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107¾	200	Atlantic Mail	118
1,000	do	107¾	150	Pacific Mail	125¾
22,000	U.S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	107¾	100	do ...b30	125¾
10,000	do	107¾	300	do	125¾
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	104¾	150	do	125½
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	105½	600	do ...s30	125¾
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65	104¾	100	do	125¾
4,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '65. N. Issue	107¾	200	do	125¼
3,000	U.S.5s.10-40s.C.	101¾	100	do ...2d call	124¾
3,000	do	101¾	300	Adams Ex.	83
10,000	do	101¾	100	do	82½
3,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c.	64	6	Am. Ex. Co.	81
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62¾	120	Mer. U. Ex.	40½
5,000	do	62¾	100	do	40¾
1,000	N.C. St. 6s. ex c.	53½	10	do	40
1,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	53¼	310	do	40½
1,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	95¾	100	do ...2d call	39¾
2,000	Missouri 6s	96	110	do	40
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	92	1000	N. Y. Cen.	114
5,000	Tol.& Wab.2d M.	78	500	do ...s10	113¾
3,000	C., Bur. &Q. 8s.	110½	100	do	113½
2,000	C.&R. I.&P.R.7s	93¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	125¼
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds.	81¾	400	Reading R. ...s60	96
5,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	98¾	1800	do	95½
10,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	87	200	do ...s3	95¾
5,000	Mar. & C. 2d M.	60	15	do	96
50	Cent. National	103¾	1000	do	95¾
70	Fourth N. Bank	106¼	200	do ...2d call	95¾
15	Park Bank	144	30	Panama R.	292
50	Metropolitan Gas	130	35	Clev.,Col.& Cin.R.	98
500	West. Union T.	33	100	Chi. & N.W. R.	62¾
100	do ...b23	33	400	do	62
300	do	32¾	200	do ...2d call	63
100	do ...b30	32¾	100	Chic.& N.W. P.	66¾
100	do ...2d call	32¾	100	do	66½
400	do	32¾	600	do	66¾
100	Erie R.	71¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	102¾
1400	do	71¾	500	Chic. & R.I. R.	95¾
100	Erie R. Pf	80½	100	do	95½
300	do ...2d call	80	100	Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	62¾
			100	P. F. W & C.	97¾
			100	do ...s60	97¾
			8	do	97¾
			81	N. J. Cen. R.	119
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	16
			100	M. & St. P.	41

SECOND BOARD.

$7,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112¾	100	Atlantic Mail	116¾
3,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	107¾	97	U. S. Ex. Co.	82¼
12,000	U.S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '65	105¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	56
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107¾	200	Mer. U. Ex.	41
22,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104¾	500	Erie Railroad	71¾
4,000	Missouri 6s	96	500	do	71¾
7,000	do	95¾	200	do ...b30	71¾
500	West.U.Tel. ...s30	32¾	300	Reading R.	95½
30	do	32¾	400	do ...s30	95¾
400	do	32¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	110
50	Pacific Mail	123¾	100	do	110¼
350	do	123	100	Mich. S. & N.I.	80¾
300	do	122¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	134¾
200	do	123¼	200	do	134¾
200	do ...s30	123¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	82½
100	do	123¾	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	62¾
300	Adams Ex. Co.	83¼	500	do ...b30	62¾
350	do	83	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	66¾
17	do	81¾	40	Cleve. & Tol.	102¾
25	do	82¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul	41¾
200	do	83¾	200	do	41¾
300	do	83¾	300	P., F.W. & Chi.	97¾
			50	do	97¾
			200	Ohio & Miss R.	26
			100	Bos. Hart. & Erie.	14

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex ...b30	56¾	800	Reading R.	95¾
100	Mer. Union Ex	41	800	do	95½
100	Mariposa Pr.	12¾	300	do ...s30	95¾
100	Pacific M.	126¾	140	Am. Ex.	81
200	do	126¼	200	P. F. W. & C.	97¾
700	do	126	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	26
600	do	125¾	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	80¾
100	do	125¾	100	do ...b30	81
100	do	125¾	100	do ...c	80¾
200	do	125¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	83
200	do ...c	125¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102¾
200	do ...s3	125¾	300	do	102¾
100	Adams Ex. Co.	83¾	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	96
200	do	83¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	62¾
100	West U. Tel.	33¾	200	do	62¾
200	do	33	1200	do	63¾
100	do ...b10	33¾	100	do ...c	64¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	114	500	Chic. & N.W.Pf	66¾
200	do ...b3	114¾			
100	Erie R. ...s3	71¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex	55¾	300	Hud. R. R.	124¾
50	do	55½	100	do	125
100	do	55	200	Reading R.	95¾
5	Amer. Ex	81	200	do ...s60	96
50	Adams Express	81	100	Pitts. Ft. W.& C.	97¾
300	Pac. Mail	122¾	100	do ...s10	97¾
600	do	122¼	200	Ill. Cen	134¾
1500	do	122	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	96
100	do ...b10	122	100	do	95¾
100	do	121¾	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	63
400	do	121¾	300	do	63¾
100	do ...c	121¾	100	do	63¾
100	do	121¾	100	do ...c	63¾
600	West. U.Tel	32½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	66¾
100	do ...b10	32¾	500	do	66¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R	113¾	200	do ...b3	66¼
300	do	114	1600	do	66¾
500	Erie R.	71¾	300	do ...b3	66¾
1800	do ...b3	71¾	100	do	66
200	do ...b10	71¾	200	do ...b10	66¼
200	do ...s5	71¾	200	do	66¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	80¾	100	do ...s30	66¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells, Fargo Ex	54	300	N. Y. Cent.	114¾
100	Adams Ex. Co.	83¾	300	do ...b3	114¾
20	Amer. Ex	82	200	do	114¾
100	U. S. Ex	83¾	300	do ...b10	114¾
100	do	83½	2100	Erie R.	71¾
800	Pacific Mail	123¾	100	Hudson R.	125
100	do	123¾	100	do	125¾
100	do	124	100	do	125¼
200	do ...s3	123¾	100	C., R.I. & P. ...s3	96
100	do	123¾	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	63¾
300	do ...s3	123¾	100	do ...s10	63
200	West. U. Tel.	32¾	300	do	63¾
100	P., Ft.W.& C. ...s30	97¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	66¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	83			

THURSDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Gold Room, which closed at 137 ℔ cent. last night, advanced on the sales of the forenoon, to-day, to 137⅛@⅜@½ ℔ cent. The market has a support from the advancing rates of Foreign Exchange, which threaten to send Gold Coin abroad, should the demand for Bills on London prove equal to the higher demands of the leading Bankers, this afternoon, 109⅞@110 ℔ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅝@110⅞ ℔ cent. for short sight. The rates on the Continent are correspondingly advanced. It seems somewhat questionable whether the extreme rise will be maintained, as there is a decided turn in the prices, and orders from abroad for Cotton, and export orders for other Domestic Produce, continue on a liberal scale. The transactions in United States 5-20s for European account have fallen off, and some part of this suspense has grown out of the interpretation of the President's Message and Secretary's Report, telegraphed to the other side. Thus, a rumor was sent to Frankfort last night to the purport that the Secretary proposed to reduce the interest on the 5-20s from *six* to *five* ℔ *cent*, which is, of course, not only untrue, but has no shadow of foundation except in the suggestion of a consolidated loan bearing *five* ℔ *cent*. Another example: A telegram went to London on Tuesday night of an exaggerated tenor in reference to the character of the President's Message, but this had only a very temporary influence. This afternoon the Cable news looks as though the feeling was steadier in both the London and Frankfort markets.

Money continues steady to the Stock Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. Lenders, both at Bank and on the Street, continue to place their balances at call, in preference to entering upon time negotiations, except where the Banks feel under obligations to accommodate their mercantile dealers. The actual important results of the rumors of failure yesterday are the suspension of payments by a firm in the grocery line, whose sound assets are reported in excess of their liabilities, and the failure of another firm in the coal trade.

The Stock Exchange was quite tame throughout the day on the Public Funds, and the quotations a fraction easier than yesterday morning. The 1862 5-20s, May and November, closed 107¾ ℔ cent., and the new 1865-77s, January and July, about the same figure. The State Bonds continue firm on Tennessees and Missouris. On the Miscellaneous Share list the buoyancy on the Express Stocks gave way to lower figures for the old Companies by 1@2 ℔ cent. in the forenoon, but at the Second regular Board there was a renewed demand for the Adams Company at 83@83¼ ℔ cent. There was a breakdown of 4@6 ℔ cent. in Pacific Mail, sales being made as low as 121½ ℔ cent., but subsequently at 123¼ ℔ cent. The Railways were generally lower than yesterday, except Northwest Common, and the bearish temper of the market, though not equal to any large amount of selling, was rather predominant on Erie, New-York Central, Northwest Preferred, Reading, Rock Island, &c. The amount of business was not large. The market lacked decided spirit at nearly all the Boards.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101¾	101½	Missouris	96	95¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¾	107¾	Northwest	61¾	63¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	N. West Pref	66¾	66¾
N. Y. Central	114¾	114¾	Rock Island	96	96
Erie	71¾	71¾	Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Hudson	124¾	125¼	W. U. Telegraph	33	32¾
Reading	95¾	95¾	St. Paul Pref	61¾	61¾
Mich. Southern	80¾	81	Pacific Mail	127¼	123
Pittsburgh	83¾	83	American Gold	137	137¼
Tenn. 6s. new	62¾	62¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	107¾	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107¾
6 ℔ 1,000, 1881	112¾	5-20 cou., 1867	107¾
5-20 registered, 1862	104¾	5 ℔ cent. coup, 1874	111
5-20 cou., small, 1862	107¾	10-40 registered, 1874	100¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104¾	7 3-10 2d series	104¾
5-20 reg., 1865	104¾	7 3-10 3d series	104¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107¾	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¾
N. Y. B'y loan	107¾	Illinois War Loan	101¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¾	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	63¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¾	Tennessee new bds.	62¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¾	Virginia 6s. ex coup.	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	North Carolina 6s	60
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	53
Illinois reg. 1860	101	Missouri 6s	95¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¾	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	93
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¾	Missouri Pacific R. is.	95¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¾	California 7s.	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¾	Connecticut 6s.	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Chatham	142
Mechanics'	120	Irving	106
Union	113	Metropolitan	130
America	138	Nassau	103
City	200	Continental	102
Tradesmen's	133	St. Nicholas	102
Fulton	150	Importers' & Trad's	116
State of New-York	105	Central National	103¾
Commerce	116	Fourth National	106¼
American Exchange	112¼	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90¾	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	113	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	113	Quincy &Tol.1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90¾	Gal. & Chi. extended	100¾
Erie 7s.5th ind. 1888	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y.& Erie 1st '77	89	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93¾
Hud.R.7s.2d M. S.F.'85	104¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103¼
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	108
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	109	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch 1st M.	105
Chi. B.& Q.8p.c.1st M	110¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch 2d M.	98¾
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	103
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	90¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Peninsula R.R. bonds	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	82¾	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81¾	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	64
Han.&St.J.land gr'nts.	93		

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have declared the usual *quarterly* Dividend of 2½ ℔ cent., free of Government tax, on their stock of $11,500,000, payable on 16th January, and they anticipate, at the same time, the first of April, 3½ ℔ cent. on the $2,000,000 of their Third Mortgage Bonds. The earnings and finances of the Road are in a highly satisfactory condition, authorizing the present early announcement of the quarterly Dividend earned since the first of October.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in November:

1867	$82,800
1866	63,556
Increase	$19,244

For the month of November:

1867	$415,400
1866	331,005
Increase	$84,395

The Michigan Southern Road earned the fourth week in November:

1867	$115,131
1866	112,204
Increase	$2,927

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

147th-st., n. s., 350 e. 11th-av., 99x100	$4,600
Houston-st., s. e. c. Suffolk-st., 18x60	12,700
148th-st., s. s., 350 e. 11th-av., 100x99	4,800
24th-st., n. s., 100 e. 8th-av., 20x79	17,000
78th-st., n. s., 125 w. 2d-av., 69x102	32,500
3d-av., w. s., 101 n. 116th-st., 25x100	6,000
10th-av., w. s., 75 s. 50th-st., 5 lots	25,000
6th-st., s. s., 171 w. Lewis-st., 21x97	7,500
113th-st., s. s., 355 e. 4th-av., 25x100	1,350
2d-av., w. s., 38 s. 82d-st., 38x61, h. and l.	9,000
Division-st., s. s., 21 w. Pike-st., 21x53	8,275
1st-av., s. s., 50 n. w. 117th-st., 25x94	1,250
4th-st., s. s., 75 e. Av. D, 23x96	7,400
83d-st., s. w. cor. 6th-av., 25x100	8,000
E. Houston-st., No. 446, 13x47	5,000
3d-av., w. s., 49 s. 29th-st., 32x100	23,000
26th-st., s. s., 109 w. 6th-av., 20x98	14,000
155th-st., n. s., 200 w. 10th-av., 50x99	3,200
131st-st., s. s., 160 w. 5th-av., 100x99	6,000
85th-st., s. s., 150 w. 10th-av., 50x102 }	
85th-st., s. s., 225 w. 10th-av., 75x102 }	7,500
49th-st., s. s., 125 e. 5th-av., 75x100	32,200
2d-av., e. s., 26 s. 107th-st., 25x100	1,150

BROOKLYN, DEC. 5.

Butter-st., n. s., 170 w. Flatbush-av., 80.5x167	$17,500
President-st., n. s., 80 e. Nevins-st., 20x100	1,300
Gates-av., n. s., 60 w. Hall-st., 20x75, h. l.	15,000
Webster-place, w. s., 104 w. Middle-st., 52.5x99	12,000
Henry-st., s. w. corner Clark-st., 25x115	18,000
Central-av., e. s., 25 s. Conselyea-st., 25x100	1,300
Douglass-st., n. s., 145 w. Bond-st., 40x80	12,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 80 n. Moore-st., 20x80	2,600
Putnam-av., n. s., 206 e. Classon-av., 21x100	1,050
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 e. Utica-av., 50x185	12,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 225 e. Utica-av., 214x189	14,000
5th-av., w. s., 25 n. Baltic-st., 65x60	24,000
5th-av., w. s., 25 n. Baltic-st., 20x93	6,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 150 e. Smith-st., 25x100	8,500
Floyd-st., n. s., 100 n. Throop-av., 100x100	4,000
11th-st., n. s., 75 e. 3d-av., 28x100	4,350
Cumberland-st., w. s., 182 n. Atlantic-av., 102x25	6,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 310 w. Tompkins-av., 20.3x100	3,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	6	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	15,877	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	350	Pork, bbls.	412
Cornmeal, bags	1,918	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,273
Wheat, bushels	8,959	Lard, pkgs	1,149
Corn, bushels	25,255	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,539
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	1,016
Oats, bushels	250	Petroleum, bbls.	157

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 37@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at about previous quotations, including Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been more general to-day and prices have advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. The export inquiry has been somewhat restricted by the sharp rally in prices, and the difficulty in negotiating commercial exchange. There has been a more active speculative call. Spinners have purchased moderately. The aggregate sales were 4,699 bales, including 3,122 bales to shippers, 596 bales to spinners, and 1,008 bales to speculators, against receipts of 5,837 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15¼@—
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15¾@16
Low Middling	16	16¼	16½@—
Middling	16½	16¾	16¾@17
Good Middling	17¼	17¼	18 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	20,431
Receipts last week	22,232
Receipts preceding week	22,790
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	158,716
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	616,116
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Exports since Sept. 1	78,897
Exports since Jan. 1	396,535
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand, here	46,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	452,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	181,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	212,000

EGGS—Have been in moderate supply and demand at full prices, including Jersey, extra brands, at 37c.; State and Pennsylvania, 36c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@35c.; Western, by express, 34c.@35c.; Canadas, 34c.@35c.; Limed, loss off, 29c.@31c., ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand since our last at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$9 15; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 35@$9 35; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 90@$10 60; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10@$9 15
Extra State	9 35@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 55@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 65@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 65@15 25

Southern Flour has been fairly active at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., at $9 50@$15 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 25@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks at $11 25@$13 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $4@$4 30, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Apples are in more demand at higher rates. Grapes are dull and nominal. Cranberries are quiet. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $4@$4 50; Apples, Greenings, $3 50@$4; Apples, Pippins, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $3@$4 ℔ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 5c.@9c.; Common, 3c.@5c.; Catawba, 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Cranberries, $8@$10 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are dull and lower. Peaches quiet and unchanged. Berries sell slowly. New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; Western, 8½c.@9c.; Southern, 7c.@8½c.; Peaches, New Southern, 24c.@26c.; Unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 10c.@11c.; Raspberries, 43c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@32c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, on a light offering, especially of Spring, and a good inquiry for shipment and milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including white Michigan at $3; No. 1 Spring, common to prime, at $2 28@$2 32, chiefly at $2 30; No. 2 Spring, inferior to very choice at $2 23@$2 28; White Genesee at $2 75; Amber State, $2 70, and White California at $2 95@$3 ℔ bushel. For Amber Spring as much as $2 33 was bid, and $2 35@$2 40 asked, ℔ bushel, to arrive. Corn has improved about 1c. ℔ bushel, on a moderate trade, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels, at $1 30½@$1 33½ for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing with $1 33 bid for prime, afloat; $1 29@$1 34 for new White and Yellow Western. ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive but quoted rather firmer. Sales 3,900 bushels Southern at $1 68 ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Sales have been reported of 24,500 bushels at $1 60@$1 70 for very common to prime Canada West, and $1 52 for Western, from store, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been quoted a shade higher and fairly active, at from 79½c.@82c. for Western, in store and afloat, closing at 82c. for prime, afloat, ℔ bushel. Sales 67,000 bushels. Beans are quiet at unchanged rates. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4@$4 25; Beans, Mediums, primenew, $4@$4 05; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3 ℔ bushel. A load of Canada Peas, in bond, was sold at $1 40 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The inquiry has been fair at uniform rates. The Albany *Argus* says: "There has been a large business done since our last report, and stocks have been materially reduced. The season will close much better than was expected a few weeks ago. The sales made have been within the reach of our quotations, and the market rules steady. It was estimated that the trade last December went into Winter with a stock of about 65,000,000 feet. Present estimates indicate that the stock now does not exceed 90,000,000 feet, which, in view of the light receipts at New-York and light stocks, is considered as by no means large or inadequate to the demands of trade. The future of the trade is in the hands of the manufacturers of lumber, if they pursue the course marked out by the Saginaw manufacturers, and reduce their production fully 25 ℔ cent., and if that course is followed by the manufacturers on the Ottowa, as is intimated it will be, and the trade generally, all will work well. Of course the financial doings of Congress will more or less affect the movements of manufacturers and holders of lumber. The receipts of lumber by the Erie and Oswego Canal for the fourth week of November were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1867	6,120,800	487	....	402,800

The receipts of Lumber at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1 were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1867	383,213,400	26,748	62,753,000	33,281,800

The aggregate receipts of Lumber at Albany last year were 348,508,100 feet, so that the increase over those receipts is 39,705,300 feet, to which must be added what will reach between 1st December and the final closing of navigation.

Freights are more or less nominal at quotations. We quote: To New-York, per 1,000, $1 75@$2; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 50@$2 75; to Norwich and Middletown, $3@$3 25; to Hartford, $3 50@$4; to Providence and Fall River, $3 25@$3 50; to Philadelphia, $3 75@$4 75; to Baltimore and Washington, $4 50; to Richmond and Petersburgh, $5; to Boston, for soft, $5; to Boston, for hard, $6.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and rather heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 87@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 04 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 16½c.@17c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 22½c.@25c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@44c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The demand has been moderate for Potatoes, which we quote thus: Buckeyes, $2 25@$2 50; Peach Blows, $3@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $3@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $3 75@$4; Delaware Sweet, $5@$5 25; Virginia Sweet, $3 50@$4; Onions, $3@$3 50; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, ℔ 100, $4@$6; Squashes, Marrow, ℔ bbl., $3 75@$4; Pumpkins, ℔ 100, $10@$14.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for Poultry is good and the market is fairly supplied with stock, which is now arriving in good order. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 24c.@25c.; Fowls, 10c.@15c.; Spring Chickens, 18c.@20c.; Geese, 15c.@16c.; Ducks, 23c.@24c. ℔ lb. *Game*—Partridge, $1 12@$1 25; Prairie Hens, $1@$1 25 ℔ pair; Venison, carcass, 12c.@15c.; Venison, saddle, 16c.@20c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more actively sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,350 bbls., in lots, at from $21 50@$21 85 for Mess, closing at $21 75 cash; $22 50 for New City Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been more active at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 875 pkgs. Bacon continues in slack demand; 60 boxes City, sold at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied much, and is drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 480 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in good demand at 9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; and $21 for Plate; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request to-day including Prime Mess at $31 50@$32 50, and India Mess at $36@$37 ℔ tierce; 210 tierces sold. Beef Hams continue in active demand at from $29@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 800 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 19,123 packages, the portion of State being very moderate for the period, while the increase is composed of common to fair grades of Canada stock. State Butter continues very firm and moderately active at our quotations, while low grades of stock are dull, heavy and accumulating, with a decided tendency to lower prices. The amount of stock of State Butter now in this market is light, while that yet to come forward is unusually small, and lower prices for fine good are not looked for. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @55
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	18 @18
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE—The balance of the stock of farm dairies of Cheese is now being received and stored in this market in readiness for the Winter demand, when it is unsafe to forward stock; the receipts are therefore correspondingly increased, the total for the week ending this day being 56,879 boxes. Many fine factories are held entirely out of market, and others above our quotations. The demand for the week has been more active for local and Southern trade, and we note some heavy transactions for export at 15c.@15½c. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality	15¼@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	8 @10

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at $8 62@$9 25 for Carolina ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on a comparatively moderate business. Sales since our last 843 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@14c., and 1,270 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 62,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 55,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack demand at from 30c.@31c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton at ⅜d., by sail, and ⅝d.@¾d., by steamer, ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 8½d., by sail, and 10d., by steamer, ℔ lb.; 7,500 bushels [illegible] at 8d. ℔ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese at [illegible]; 300 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow 400 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce. For Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Oil at 6s. ℔ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX. Characters by Mme. A. Ghioni, Mme. Natali Testa, Baragli, Antonucci, Barili and Giorgio Ronconi.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
ALADDIN, THE SCAMP and JENNY LIND. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Miss Blanche Chapman and Mrs. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT of MISS JENNY LANDSMAN.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

MASONIC HALL LECTURE ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
GREAT POULTRY SHOW.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Copious extracts of the President's Message were published in the London newspapers yesterday. The London *Times* and the metropolitan Press generally condemn the tone of the document; and the reference made therein to the *Alabama* claims, coupled with Lord STANLEY's dispatch to Mr. FORD on the same subject, has created considerable distrust in financial circles.

In the House of Lords yesterday Earl Derby said that Lord STANLEY refused to go into the proposed General Conference until the bases likely to be agreed to by the Great Powers had previously been submitted.

The discussion of the question of French occupancy of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatif, Wednesday. M. THIERS defended the policy of the Government in preserving the temporal power of the Pope, and characterized Gen. GARIBALDI as the falcon with which Italy hunts. All the French troops have left Rome.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, the Government gave information regarding the contract for the carriage of mails to the United States. By the present contract, one penny per letter is to be paid to the contractors.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of War to furnish the number of colored and white voters in the South who had registered their names, the number of those who were incapacitated from voting, and the number of those who failed to apply for registration. Mr. SUMNER's proposition to strike out the clause in the resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of the President's Message, was lost by a vote of 9 to 36, and the Message ordered printed. Mr. SUMNER then called up his bill, passed at the last session, but not signed by the President, giving further security to the black race in the District of Columbia. The bill was debated by Messrs. JOHNSON, POMEROY, WILSON and others, and finally passed by a vote of 30 to 8. Mr. EDMUNDS' bill, providing for the payment of bonds in coin was then taken up as the regular business of the day. After a lengthy debate, which was generally participated in by the Senators, the bill was laid over for future consideration. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes. It was read twice and recommitted. A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to the appropriate Committees. After the expiration of the morning hour, the Speaker announced the business in order to be the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the President be impeached. He also announced that if any demonstrations of applause or dissent were made by spectators during the debate, he should order the galleries to be cleared, and that if members of the House offended he should present their names to the House that they might be dealt with for contempt of its rules. Mr. BOUTWELL then addressed the House in favor of impeachment, having first obtained permission to speak two hours, instead of one. He then proceeded to consider the facts in the case, analyzed the charges against the President—his acts, his Cabinet advisers, his speeches and messages, his interference to prevent the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, his surrender of abandoned lands, and his removal of STANTON, SHERIDAN and SICKLES; and concluded by declaring himself in favor of impeachment, and called for the judgement of the House. Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. BOUTWELL gave way to a motion to adjourn, and thereupon the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Major-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order for the assembling of a National Convention of the Order at Philadelphia, on the 15th of January. State Conventions will be held to elect delegates to the National Convention.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday and proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to consider the report of the Committee on the Judiciary. After a lengthy debate an amendment was adopted providing there shall be a Court of Appellate jurisdiction called the Court of Appeals, composed of a chief Judge and six associate Judges, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, and shall hold their office for the term of fourteen years, and shall be ineligible to a second term, and shall not hold office after reaching the age of 70 years. At the evening session other amendments were considered, after which the Convention adjourned.

A boiler explosion occurred at the Globe Print Works, at Fall River, yesterday, which resulted in setting fire to the buildings and destroying the most valuable portion of them, together with a large amount of stock. When the explosion occurred the boiler-house was entirely demolished, and several other boilers blown into the street, one landing on the roof of the dye-house and smashing it. Several casualties occurred, but fortunately no lives were lost.

A telegram from Mr. THOMAS, Acting Consul-General at Havana, has been received in Washington, announcing the total loss of the United States war steamers *De Soto* and *Monongahela*. The *Susquehanna*, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz in aid of the crew of the *Monongahela*. Nothing further in regard to the loss is known.

LOCAL.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Loe's bone-dust factory on Riker's Island was complained of as a nuisance. Dr. STONE reported the prevalence of cholera at New-Orleans, and the Board adopted a proclamation, to go into immediate effect, directing vessels coming from that port to New-York to report at Lower Quarantine for inspection. Permits granted at a former meeting for the erection of street booths were revoked, on account of an informality in the votes, and the Board again passed upon the applications, granting licenses in three instances.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday and adopted memorials to be presented to Congress on the subjects of an early resumption of specie payment, the cotton tax, the removal of the ten per cent. tax on bonded goods when withdrawn after one and within three years, and the obstructions in New-York harbor, praying for an appropriation to defray the expense of their removal.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held last evening at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. Hon. W. E. DODGE presided, and Revs. HENRY WARD BEECHER, T. L. CUYLER, Dr. STRYKER and J. B. DUNN made stirring speeches.

Several of the leading members of the Bench and Bar of this City have signed a call for a meeting to be held on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of paying a proper mark of respect to the memory of the late Chancellor WALWORTH.

The Grand Jury was empaneled yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, and the December Term was opened for business. Eight cases were adjudicated, three prisoners being acquitted and the remainder convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary or State Prison for various terms.

The Board of City Canvassers, yesterday, organized by the election of Alderman MOORE as Chairman. A communication signed by several members of the Board of Councilmen, protesting against the canvassing of the votes for Councilmen was referred.

A further hearing was given to the case of AHERN *vs.* SWEETZER before Recorder HACKETT yesterday. District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL summed up the case for the prosecution, and Mr. WHITNEY followed for the defence.

A Coroner's jury in Brooklyn, yesterday, censured the City Railroad Company for not instructing their employés more specifically in the performance of their duties. The inquest was on a boy killed by being thrown from a wagon that was struck by a car.

A *mandamus* was, yesterday, served on the Board of County Canvassers directing them to canvass the votes cast at the November election for SMITH ELY, Jr., for Supervisor.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Hogs and Cotton were firmer and in good request yesterday. Most other articles were essentially unaltered. The freight engagements were rather heavier.

There is a slight improvement in the price of Beef Cattle since one week ago, but the advance is by no means as much as is represented by certain butchers. On certain kinds of Beeves there was ¼c.@1c. ℔ lb. net advance in the sale of a few cattle. Prices are firmer, sales of really good cattle quicker, and more inquiry for fair cattle prevails than our quotations showed last week. The prices range from 7c. for the poorest to 17¼c. ℔ lb. net for the best. Most of the sales are made at about 13¼c.@15c. ℔ lb. The demand for good Sheep is on the increase, but the immense number of thin and shabby Sheep unfit to be slaughtered causes low prices and slow sales. Only a few Sheep sell for 5¼c. ℔ lb. Most of the sales are made below 5c. ℔ lb. Large droves of fair Sheep will find a ready market. But the large numbers of thin Sheep are sold for less than they are worth in the country. Hogs are in excellent request. Sales of good ones are quick at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. live weight. Inferior hogs at lower rates. Receipts heavy.

Official Corruption and its Cure.

EX-MAYOR OPDYKE has rendered the public an essential service, in the Report and Article he has submitted to the Constitutional Convention on the subject of official corruption. They are sanctioned by the majority of the Committee which had the subject in charge. They provide (1) that the *acceptance* of a bribe by any official shall be a crime punishable by imprisonment for at least three years; (2) that the person *offering* the bribe which may be thus accepted shall not be deemed guilty of crime nor subjected to punishment at all; but, (3) that if the bribe be *rejected*, the person offering it shall be punished in the same way and to the same extent as the official who accepts one. This is the substance of the Article reported by the Committee.

It seems to us to strike at the root of this gigantic and growing evil. It breaks up, utterly and radically, the impunity which the existing laws secure so absolutely both to men who offer bribes and to the officials who accept them. Under the present laws both parties are deemed equally guilty and are subject to the same punishment. The inevitable consequence is that neither party dare appear as a witness against the other,—and the door is absolutely shut and barred against evidence of guilt in the case of either. Possibly this may not have been the intention of those who framed the law; but no one can doubt that it has been kept on the statute book by the efforts of those who have profited by the impunity which it secures; and it is equally certain that so long as this provision is maintained, reform will be impossible, corruption will increase and every department of our public service will fall more and more into the hands of men who sell their favor and their votes to the highest bidder.

The plan proposed by the Committee will check, if it does not wholly break up, this infamous and ruinous system. No official will dare to take a bribe when he knows that the man from whom he takes it can send him to State Prison for so doing, without incurring the slightest risk, or suffering the slightest harm himself; and this effect would be rendered still more decided and certain, if he were allowed also to recover the amount of the bribe he has paid by a suit at law. Nor will any person feel safe in offering a bribe, when he knows that its rejection will involve him in the same punishment, without risk to the official to whom it may be tendered. The plan seems to us admirably adapted to secure the desirable end proposed.

We are not surprised to find that it meets with opposition. The interest which lives and thrives by official corruption is too powerful to submit thus to be swept out of existence without a struggle. But we are surprised to find this element represented and championed by Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND, of Troy. He has made a minority report in which he objects to that part of the plan which relieves the person offering an accepted bribe from punishment;—and the reason he gives for his objection is that "it has never been the policy of the State to *punish the seduced, and let the seducer go free*."

The plea sounds like a joke, but we suppose it was not intended for one. Mr. TOWNSEND is scarcely the man to turn into a jest any remedy that may promise to cure so serious an evil as official corruption has become. But if the public may not laugh at his argument as a joke, they will be very likely to laugh at him for deeming it anything else. Mr. TOWNSEND would have us regard the Legislature as a seminary of school-girls,—innocent, confiding, gushing in their simplicity,—exposed to insidious wiles which they cannot understand, and to fearful temptations which they cannot resist. The protection of the law is the only thing which will save these harmless, trusting creatures from a shameful fate! While it is very well to hold out a form of punishment to them for yielding, the pains and terrors of the law must be reserved for the howling wolves that mislead and betray them. This is a charming picture—quite Arcadian in its simplicity, and admirably calculated to melt the hearts of those who weep over the sentimentality of the bagnio and the stew. But is Mr. TOWNSEND simple enough to believe the analogy he has drawn a true one? Would he not find one quite as strong, and a good deal more true, in the purlieus of Mercer-street,—where professional harlots display their painted charms, and, with more or less of affected coyness, solicit seduction at current rates? In such cases, we believe, it is not the "policy of the State" to place both parties upon the same footing,—nor even to punish the technical seducer and let the professional seduced go free. Perhaps Mr. TOWNSEND may think the law ought to be amended in this respect.

The official who accepts a bribe, not only betrays a public trust, but violates his oath. The private man who bribes him does neither. While both are guilty of immoral acts,—acts which violate the essential principles of justice and of right,—it is nonsense to say that the guilt of the two is the same. This is not true in any sense, and a law based on the assumption that both are equally culpable is absurd. But, besides this, experience confirms the dictate of common sense, that a law which puts both on the same footing, and punishes both alike, simply protects, stimulates, encourages and builds up the Corruption it proposes to suppress. And if this policy is persisted in for ten years longer, as it has been for ten years past, there is not a department of the Government that will not be absolutely and wholly under the control of an organized, systematic, all-pervading network of Bribery and Corruption. Mr. OPDYKE's proposal promises reform, and we know of nothing else that does.

Mr. Churchill on Impeachment.

We publish this morning a letter from Hon. J. C. CHURCHILL, Member of Congress from this State, explaining and vindicating his change of vote in the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment of the President. It is frank and candid in its tone, and gives, we have no doubt, a perfectly true statement of the reasons of the change.

Mr. CHURCHILL says that up to the 3d day of June he believed the President intended to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress; and that, although he deemed his policy of reconstruction to be such a usurpation of power as constituted a "high crime and misdemeanor," yet, confiding in his good intentions for the future, and knowing that the country needed peace, he voted against impeaching him for anything he had done up to that time. But very soon after that, the President did various acts which satisfied him that his confidence in his good intentions had been misplaced. He issued the Attorney-General's opinion of the scope and meaning of the Reconstruction Law; he condemned that law in his Message to Congress; he removed Mr. STANTON from the War Department; he issued a Proclamation of Amnesty;—and by these acts satisfied Mr. CHURCHILL of his *intention* "to prevent the reorganization of the Southern States upon the plan of Congress," if possible. For these reasons, and under this conviction, Mr. CHURCHILL changed his vote.

Mr. CHURCHILL then attempts to turn the tables upon his accusers of the Press, and quotes from several newspapers which had opposed impeachment,—the TIMES among them,—very strong censures of the President's action, in the matters referred to;—and triumphantly asks what has led these journals to change *their* opinion. We beg to remind him that they have *not* changed them. They oppose impeachment now, as they did in June;—and they condemn the President's action now as they did in August. But unwise, arbitrary and hurtful as they deem the President's conduct, they do not deem impeachment the proper remedy now, any more than they did in June. Mr. CHURCHILL did not *then*;—he *does* now. It is this change on his part which needs explanation. The Presses quoted are not on trial,—nor have they changed position. Mr. CHURCHILL makes nothing, therefore, either in vindicating his own position, nor impeaching theirs, by his allegations against them.

Mr. CHURCHILL's letter reveals the very curious idea he has about impeachment. He seems to think it of about the same solemnity as a vote of censure,—and that he may go for it or against it, for the same reasons and from the same motives. He voted *against* impeachment on the 3d of June, although he thought the President had been guilty of a "high crime and misdemeanor;"—but he voted *for* it in November, because he *thought* the President *intended* to oppose reconstruction on the plan of Congress. He votes *not* to impeach him for a crime—and then votes to impeach him for an intention! This might do very well in a political caucus,—where party interests or personal feeling are alone to be consulted,—but will scarcely answer for a member of Congress, acting in a judicial character, under oath and upon the highest responsibility which can be imposed upon an officer of the Government. What would be thought of the Chief-Justice who should change his decisions, upon such grounds and from such motives as Mr. CHURCHILL avows?

In this, however, Mr. CHURCHILL follows the example of Congress and of the impeachment party throughout the country. Impeachment has been simply a political question from the beginning. Those who favored it have done so, not from any intelligent judgment that it was warranted under the Constitution or demanded by justice; but because it promised to advance their political interests, or to promote the adoption of their public views. WENDELL PHILLIPS urged it as a means to get rid of the President as an "obstacle" to his plans of political action. The Ultraists in Congress avowed similar motives. And the fact that the President was opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, has been very widely regarded as a sufficient reason for his impeachment and removal from office. The policy advocated, and to some extent adopted, during the war,—using any means to accomplish desired results, has been applied to the process of reconstruction. We are only surprised that the plan of trying the President by a Military Commission, to be appointed by Congress, has not been proposed. It would be little less rational, and would soon become just about as popular, as impeachment is now.

The Reconstruction Acts.

Senator WILLIAMS is credited with an intention to introduce a measure amendatory of the Reconstruction Acts, with reference more particularly to the possible failure of proceedings in certain States under the provision which requires a majority of registered votes to exercise the franchise. The House, too, has witnessed at least one sign of a disposition to keep the question open under the pretence of being ready for emergencies.

The judgment of both Houses, we trust, will withhold encouragement from these or any other attempts that may be made to touch the Reconstruction Laws in the present stage of their working. If they fail in any State to produce civil reorganization, changes may be necessary to overcome exceptional obstacles, or to confer efficiency upon irregular or otherwise defective action. But the time for legislation of this character will not come until all the preliminary stages shall have been passed, and the failure in any State shall have been established. To introduce new features now, with the view of preventing possible defeat, would be to confess that Congress is not willing to abide by the results of its own handiwork. Whatever these results are to be, let there be no more tinkering in the interim.

A stage *is* approaching, however, at which Congress may properly revise, not only its own doings, but their formal results as seen in the drafts of the new Constitutions. That would be an absurd limitation of the task which should restrict it to the technicalities of compliance with the law, or which should resolve everything into the question of "loyalty," instead of embracing all aspects of a matter for which Congress is exclusively responsible. In its own sphere, the law should be left to operate precisely as it is. The duty devolving on Congress, though not beginning until the revision be reached, will extend much further than Mr. STEVENS or the Senator from Oregon appears to contemplate. It will take cognizance of success as well as defeat. It will seek to check and amend the excesses of ill-informed zeal not less than to frustrate the manœuvres of the opposition. It will be careful that the protection due to the freedmen shall not be a pretext for procription as against the whites—that equality of civil and political rights shall not furnish excuses for supremacy based on prejudice and color. In a word, when next Congress touches reconstruction, we trust that partisan tinkering will be superseded by a statesmanship that shall illuminate from the projected Constitutions whatever may tend to jeopardize reorganization, by making it the badge of sectional harshness and injustice. The opportunity that will then arise, judiciously used, may do much toward obliterating lingering distrust and jealousy, and to render reconstruction the reality which alone will guarantee the permanence of peace.

The Tax on Cotton.

We have received the following statement of facts, bearing on the expediency of repealing the tax on raw cotton, from a quarter which entitles it to very careful consideration. We submit it without comment, as it certainly needs none:

"The decline in cotton at Liverpool since the 1st of August last has been, on Middling American 2⅞d. per pound, (11d. down to 8⅛d.,) and on Fair Surats 1⅛d., (8¼d. down to 6⅞d.,) the average decline 2¼d.—equal to 4½ cents per pound in gold, equivalent to 23 per cent. upon the average price at that date. This is the fourth great fall that cotton has sustained—the first of 144 cents, (94 cents gold,) (from 188 down to 44 cents,) between August, 1864, and August, 1865; the second of 31 cents, (23 in gold,) (from 64 down to 33 cents,) between October, 1865, and Sept. 1, 1866; the third of 19 cents, (14 cents in gold,) (from 44 down to 25 cents,) between Oct. 5, 1866, and April 25, 1867, and the fourth as above, 4½ cents, gold, in Liverpool, while it was 9 cents here during the same period. The import of India cotton this year up to Oct. 31, at Liverpool, has been only 1,130,000 bales, against 1,468,000 bales to same date last year—a falling off of 338,000 bales. No one supposes this decrease of the supply from India has caused the decline since the 1st of August. Of the import into Great Britain this year—ten months up to 1st of November—36 per cent. (in number of bales) was from the United States, and 38 per cent. from India—which for the same ten months of 1866, the imports were from the United States 30 per cent., and from India 50 per cent. (in number of bales.)

The fact is that the cotton markets in Europe were overstocked last Spring, but trade was taking its usual supply when the sudden occurrence of the Luxemburg difficulty, with its menace of war between France and Prussia, stopped nearly all business for the moment, and effectually broke down the market for cotton, and nearly all the other articles of import to Great Britain; and such have been the distrust and fear pervading all Europe under the remaining political complications and threats of war, that capital has been largely withdrawn from all enterprises and further discounting of commercial bills to an extent that has filled the coffers of the Banks of England and France with idle money, while the rate of interest has fallen to 2 per cent. nominal, and 1½ per cent. actual the same time; business further stagnates, and commercial values continue to decline, until bankruptcy has become more general than ever before since 1825 in some of the large business cities of Europe. Tea, sugar, coffee, grains, cotton, and other textile materials, have become excessive in supply, for the demand at the inflated prices which have prevailed, and in view of the poor crops and dear food in Europe, cotton suffers severely in this general shrinking of values, because there is no consuming power equal to the supply, since an unusual proportion of the wages of labor must be expended for food. Prices must further decline until the natural double effect results—an increase of consumption and a check to production. The recent advices from producing countries show that enough cotton has been produced to supply the consumption of the United States, and send 4,650,000 bales to Europe for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1867, in addition to the stock at that date, 1,092,000 bales, make a total of 5,742,000 bales, or enough to supply a consumption of 83,000 bales per week, (2,000 in excess of the past year,) and leave a suplus of 1,400,000 bales Oct. 1, 1868. This includes a supply of 1,750,000 bales from India, which would not at all go forward, probably, if prices shall fall very low, and so remain. But the cotton exists, and can be called out at a price, and this fact will justify the manufacturers in buying very slowly, and in demanding lower prices. No cotton has been produced the past season in any of our Southern States most favored in weather and all conditions for a good crop, and in the best managed plantations, for less than fifteen cents per pound, when a fair and honest payment has been made for labor and needful supplies. The expenses of marketing will reduce this to 14@13½ cents—in some cases to 12½ cents. On plantations worked by hired labor, less carefully managed, or not favored with good conditions throughout, the result will be still worse.

Under these circumstances, the present tax of 2½ cents, which seemed but a trifling tax when levied, as cotton has ruled during the last previous year at 40 cents per pound, has now become a very serious burden, and while it is true that in the long run the consumer pays all the taxes, in this case such payment would be made by the manufacturers being induced to use Surats, and by our yielding the culture of cotton to other countries which have not as good soil or climate, but to which our tax would be a very sufficient bounty.

Since the foregoing was written, middling cotton has declined in Liverpool to 7⅛d. per pound."

MINOR TOPICS.

The Grant meeting was in one particular something of a failure; and we note the defect now that proper provision may be made against its recurrence. The speakers were neither the ones who had been promised, nor were they in any sense representatives of the class of citizens under whose auspices the meeting was held. Party gatherings can afford sometimes to promise orators who do not come, and FERNANDO WOOD loses nothing in reputation by announcing that an Ex-Governor *will* advocate his election after the Ex-Governor has himself publicly declared that he will not. But the gentlemen who made themselves responsible for this meeting, cannot do these things with the same impunity. Gen. SICKLES' speech was a very able presentation of the case, and Mr. TREMAIN made an eloquent speech against the rebellion. But even these gentlemen were scarcely proper representatives of such a movement as this meeting proposed to inaugurate, or of that class of our people for which it was supposed to speak. Mr. CUTTING and Mr. CHITTENDEN, whose presence and participation were especially opportune, took but a very incidental part in the proceedings. Nor were all the other shortcomings in the meeting fully atoned for by Gen. JOHN COCHRANE's declining to speak, although that did a good deal to console the audience and conciliate the public. Those who have the movement in hand, will do well to be more careful in their future proceedings.

Secretary MCCULLOCH's rather serious statement of our financial position and prospects must have an effect upon Congress and the country in one respect. It will show the absolute necessity of putting a check on the extravagance which has heretofore been such a matter of course that Congress never entertained the idea of attempting to stop it. The Secretary of the Treasury gives no hope of the country being able to stand this in the future, even if all efforts to diminish the public debt are given up. In fact, if our extravagances go on, we shall soon take the other tack, and begin to increase our already enormous debt. The monthly exhibit of the Treasury for November will be instructive in this respect. It will not be long before we shall be taught the same lesson in more ways than one.

The French Emperor is treating Italy with a rigor that is painful even to outsiders. VICTOR EMMANUEL must feel how terrible it is to have an absolute master, and a master before whom he is perfectly powerless. In every step he attempts to take he finds an overruling hand, and the directions he receives are so peremptory that there is no use in attempting to evade them. The latest instance of this is in regard to NAPOLEON's proposed Conference on the Roman question. VICTOR EMMANUEL objected to this Conference from the fear that it would destroy his hopes of obtaining possession of Rome. The French Government suddenly replies to this that the meeting of the Conference is doubtful; but should it not take place, France will be compelled to "exact" from Italy a literal observance of the obligations of the September Convention. This certainly looks like a desire to humiliate Italy unnecessarily, and punish her for presuming to object to the Napoleonic Conference. In time this French yoke must become utterly intolerable, and Italy will be eager to seize any opportunity for breaking it and enjoying independence and freedom.

At the same time that we get, through the President's Message, a statement of the present position of our Government on the *Alabama* question, we receive from England, through a dispatch of Lord STANLEY, a statement of the position of the English Government regarding it. The President, after remarking that no arrangement has been effected for settling the difficulty, says he has declined the British proposition for arbitration "because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country." He adds that "it is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention." Lord STANLEY, speaking for Her Majesty's Government, says that England will never consent to submit to the arbitration of a foreign Power claims involving her right to recognize belligerents—this right being purely a question of English law; but he repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the *Alabama* claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission. It will be remembered that it is shown in the last volume of the diplomatic correspondence of our Government that Mr. SEWARD insisted upon some understanding as to the course of the British Government in recognizing the Southern Confederacy; but Lord STANLEY was as averse then as he is now to any discussion of this point. We understand that it will appear from the forthcoming volume of Mr. SEWARD's correspondence that no progress has been made during the year in settling this disturbing *Alabama* dispute, or its collateral questions.

In view of the prevalence of counterfeiting, a Washington paper urges Congress to enact a law punishing the counterfeiters of Government notes with death. The difficulty about this would be that it would be equivalent to no punishment at all; for even if, under such a law, conviction and the death sentence were secured, we should unquestionably see the penalty remitted in every case. If our present penalties for counterfeiting were rigidly enforced, without remission, we should soon have a great deal less of the crime.

The Rochester *Democrat* very good naturedly accepts our protest against the current charcoal sketches which pass muster with the country Press for pictures of New-York manners and morals. It says, however, truly enough, too, that the description of our politics which we ourselves are in the habit of giving,—of the character of the men by whom we are governed, and of the extent to which they rob and plunder us,—gives very good warrant for the rural opinions which prevail so widely on that subject;—for they infer, not unreasonably, that if the majority of our people were not something less than saints, the officials whom they elect would not be so very much lower than the angels, as they are. We don't, on the instant, think of any very satisfactory reply to this;—when one occurs to us we will mention it. Meantime let us reassure the *Democrat* on one point:—We never meant to say, for we never believed, that its remarks concerning our City were prompted by "jealousy." Rochester, as a city, is above such feelings.

It seems there was some disappointment in the galleries of Congress the other day upon the appearance of the wife of an English nobleman who is now traveling in this country, because she did not wear a hundred thousand dollar dress, according to current report, but was dressed in a quiet drab with a black velvet hat. What a fearful thing it would be if this example should result in some of our American aristocratic ladies appearing in public in dresses worth a trifle less than a hundred thousand dollars.

We wonder that the ingenious Italians have not invented a new rifle for themselves, instead of arming their troops with the French Chassepot. Austria has a peculiar national gun; England has a peculiar national gun; America has a peculiar national gun; Prussia, two years ago, came out with the peculiar needle gun, which for a time terrified all her enemies; but presently France came out with the peculiar Chassepot gun, which is said to be more terrible still. We were in hopes that now the Italians are badly in need of a peculiar gun, they would get up something surpassing everything; but we are disappointed to find that, instead of doing this, they have merely borrowed and adopted the French invention. Of course the French is not the best possible gun; for we cannot imagine that the destructive possibilities of a gun have yet been reached. The Italians are among the most ingenious and inventive people of the world; and they have given mankind so many novelties in science and mechanics, that we cannot conceive why they have fallen behind in this matter. We are all the more amazed that Italy should have adopted the Chassepot, since its bloody merits were first demonstrated on Italians.

The London *Review* contains a full and by no means eulogistic description of the bringing out of OFFENBACH's "Grande Duchesse," at Convent Garden Theatre, where the principal portion of that sparkling little work fell flat. It may be enough to account for this, that it was sung in English by English actors. One might as well put champagne in a pitcher, and then wonder at the absence of that effervesence and vivacity for which this wine has had such a reputation.

The vigilant Dr. HARRIS keeps his keen eye on all operations of our dreaded foe, the cholera. Winter does not seem to entirely stop his career. In New-Orleans there is renewed trouble, and in Havanna the epidemic is raging with great fury. In his last week's letter the Registrar gave a suggestive account of how the fertile seeds of this disease started not long ago from the City of Rome, crept along the great highways from post to post, across the mountains, into Switzerland, strode to Antwerp with a company of Swiss emigrants, and in the steamer *City of Cork* were brought to our very door. This, not by way of alarm but of warning. Constant commerce mean constant danger. The security of England and Ireland increases our safety, but we have also continual interchange of traffic with other parts of the world. Cleanliness is just as necessary in Winter as in Summer. The utmost care is the only and efficient barrier against a disease that travels so rapidly and by so many routes.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre—Debut of Mlle. Fleury Longchamps.

Last evening Mlle. FLEURY LONGCHAMPS made her appearance at the French Theatre in the *rôle* of the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*—a *rôle* sufficiently difficult in itself, but rendered more so for any new applicant for public applause by the great success of Mlle. TOSTEE, one of the four *artistes* to whom the character of the *Grande Duchesse* has belonged. To this number we must now add a fifth—Mlle. LONGCHAMPS. Her success last night, even with the impression of Mlle. TOSTEE fresh upon the minds of the audience, was marked and decided. She has a very clear and sweet contralto voice, well cultivated and finely modulated, and her style of acting is natural and refined, and full of delicate touches. At first somewhat nervous and hesitating, she acquired confidence as the play progressed, and long before the close of the first act her success was assured. Her rendering of the sabre song was admirable, and elicited great applause and an *encore*. In the interview between the *Grand Duchess* and *Fritz* in the second act—a scene easily vulgarised—her acting was beyond all praise—piquant, yet with nothing that could offend the most fastidious taste; and in the dance that concludes this act she displayed a graceful *abandon* that was perfectly charming, and which was greeted with the heartiest applause. Mr. BATEMAN and the public are certainly to be congratulated on the discovery of a new Grand Duchess who is worthy to be named with those who have made OFFENBACH's charming opera a general favorite wherever it has been played.

Steinway Hall.

The farewell concert given by Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER at Steinway Hall last evening had an excessively large audience, and if there be any potency in precedents, the applause which the various members of the little musical band that Mr. PFEIFFER introduced on this occasion, indicates a flattering success for the troupe upon its proposed tour. Mme. GIUDETTE ALTIERI, whose performances for a brief period on the operatic stage last season and later in the concert-room must be remembered, was heard in the dull and characterless cavatina from VERDI's "Simon Boccanegra," and at much pleasanter duty in LOPER's ballad "There's a path by the River," which had an encore. Mr. PFEIFFER gave his own admirable fantasias on "Lucretia Borgia" and "Robert Le Diable"—for both of which he was enthusiastically recalled. The "Altieri Polka" which he also played is a fanciful and highly colored piece for the piano, and was flatteringly received. Mr. WILHELM FORMES uttered, with all the richness that his voice affords, the cavatina from BALFE's "Bohemian Girl," and a tender little German song. Mr. BERNARD LISTEMAN's deliberate style of violin playing was heard to good effect in VIEUXTEMP's fantasia on Sclavonic melodies, BAZZINI's "Rondo des Lutins." Mr. S. P. WARREN presided at the organ, and Mr. FRITZ LISTEMAN at the piano. The concert was, to make a long story short, quite successful, and Mr. PFEIFFER has cause to be satisfied with himself and the entertainment he furnished.

The *début* of Miss JENNY LANDSMANN is to take place at Steinway Hall to-night. Miss LANDSMAN brings a fine reputation from California, and is to be assisted by Signora ANTALIE DE BOSIO, Sig. SEVERINI, Sig. FORTUNA and Mr. WENZEL KOPTA.

Artists' Receptions.

The artists of Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 Fifth-avenue, will commence their receptions—which were so pleasant last Winter—to-morrow afternoon, when they will be happy to receive the visits of all who are interested in art. No tickets are required.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

THE IMPEACHMENT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The impeachment debate in the House began this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Gov. BOUTWELL opening in support of the resolutions of the majority. He announced at the outset that he should probably require two hours for the completion of his argument, and it was accorded to him. He commenced speaking at 2:45 and spoke until 3:55. He confined himself entirely to the legal aspect of the case, and created considerable surprise by announcing in the beginning that in his belief the President could not be deprived of the functions of his office pending his trial and conviction. The House listened with the closest attention to his argument, and the galleries, which were thin all the morning, rapidly filled up when it became known that he was speaking. He was able, vigorous and eloquent, as he always is, and the calm, dispassionate tone of his speech went far toward convincing many of his desire to divest the case of its partisan aspect. Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was one of the closest listeners, and took notes of Mr. BOUTWELL's points, evidently with the intention of replying to-morrow, when the debate will be resumed, as the matter will come up the first thing as unfinished business, taking precedence of everything else. It is expected that a vote on the main question will be reached by to-morrow night.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The statement of the public debt, which will be issued from the Treasury Department to-morrow, will show an increase of eight or ten millions of dollars. This increase is caused by the large amount of coin—twenty-six million dollars—which was taken from the vaults on the 1st of November to pay the interest on the five-twenty bonds which became due on that date. On Jan. 1 about twelve million dollars in coin will be required to pay interest on five-twenties falling due then, and about nine millions in coin to pay the semi-annual interest on the six per cent. bonds of 1881. Besides this, nearly seven millions in coin will be required to pay the principal and interest of the six per cent. bonds of 1867, which mature on Jan. 1, 1868. There are now $100,000,000 in gold in the treasury, $18,000,000 of which are represented in gold certificates.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Gen. SCHENCK offered a bill in the House today suspending the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It is the intention of Gen. SCHENCK to press the bill in Committee, and it is altogether probable that a measure of this character will be reported early next week.

SUSPENDED REVENUE OFFICERS.

The several cases of suspended revenue officers, together with the nomination of EDMUND COOPER as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which were sent to the Senate yesterday and referred to the Finance Committee, will not be acted upon before next week. Mr. COOPER's friends are making earnest efforts to secure his confirmation, which is questionable, however. Some Senators are in favor of abolishing the office altogether.

GEN. BUCHANAN.

Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, Colonel First Infantry, has been ordered to report to Gen. HANCOCK, to command the Sub-district of Louisiana and be Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE PAREPA CONCERT TROUPE.

The Parepa concert troupe were greeted by a large and highly fashionable audience at Metzerott Hall to-night. PAREPA captivated all hearts as usual by her incomparable singing, and DE MEYER drew unbounded applause by his marvelous execution on the piano.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The following are the amounts of tax on distilled spirits collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, by States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, which make the total of $28,296,264, reported by Commissioner ROLLINS. The classification was not made in his report, and we also give the amounts by districts in the State of New-York:

Alabama, $158,201 61; Arkansas, $4,841 50; Arizona, nothing; California, $1,789,589 24; Colorado, $16,523 88; Connecticut, $185,462 58; Dakotah, nothing; District of Columbia, $269 36; Florida, $802; Georgia, $90,846 87; Idaho, nothing; Illinois, $3,788,985 84; Indiana, $1,152,689 31; Iowa, $777,477 38; Kansas, $14,923 78; Kentucky, 1,028,800 59; Louisiana, $426,808 93; Maine, nothing; Maryland, $1,055,665 84; Massachusetts, $662,185; Michigan, $88,974 94; Minnesota, $60,096 53; Mississippi, $240; Missouri, $1,153,205 89; Montana, $80; Nebraska, $6,925 37; Nevada, nothing; New-Hampshire, $1,234; New-Jersey, $227,997 39; New-Mexico, $5,736 04; New-York, $5,423,601 31; North Carolina, $73,326 42; Ohio, $5,651,956 93; Oregon, $11,161 34; Pennsylvania, $2,[illegible]993 86; Rhode Island, $69,067; South Carolina, $16,773 76; Tennessee, $425,442 87; Texas, $21,812 [illegible]; Utah, $18,101 57; Vermont, nothing; Virginia, $[illegible]425 94; Washington Territory, $14,365 87; West Virginia, $78,619 90; Wisconsin, $475,379 58. Total, $28,296,264 31.

New-York by Districts—1st District, $153,496 [illegible]; 2d, $270,183 01; 3d, $209,480 94; 4th, $43,426 64; 5th, $94,147 50; 6th, $95,721 92; 7th, $84,268 11; 8th, $18[illegible],198 90; 9th, $183,378 22; 10th, $25,924 78; 11th, $9,[illegible] 14; 12th, $37,353 84; 13th, $4,381; 14th, $453,260 [illegible]; 15th, $1,442 14; 16th, nothing; 17th, nothing; 18th, $74,217 92; 19th, nothing; 20th, $58,092 06; 21st, $58,723 19; 22d, $7,221 56; 23d, $177,921 02; 24th, $185,564 15; 25th, $109,826 60; 26th, $534; 27th, $1,126 58; 28th, $134,474 43; 29th, $238,867 96; 30th, $738,942 12; 31st, nothing; 32d, $486,968 92. Total, $5,423,601 31.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

Numerous applications have been made to the members of the House of Representatives for copies of the testimony in relation to the impeachment of the President; but the demand cannot be met, as no extra copies have been ordered to be printed, but only a sufficient number to supply each member with one copy only.

LOSS OF THE WAR STEAMERS DE SOTO AND MONONGAHELA.

A telegram from St. Thomas from Mr. SAVAGE, Acting Consul-General at Havana, dated yesterday, the 4th inst., says that the United States war steamers *De Soto* and *Monongahela* have both been lost.

The *Susquehanna*, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz in aid of the crew of the *Monongahela*.

The Navy Department has no other information concerning the lost vessels.

The following is a list of the officers of the *De Soto*:

Commodore, CHARLES S. BOGGS; Lieutenant Commanders, James W. Stillwell and George W. Sumner; Acting Masters, Thies N. Meyer and William Budd; Acting Ensigns, John Barrett and David A. Hall; Mates, T. W. Jones, J. L. Blauvelt and H. C. Fuller; Surgeon, David Kendleberger; Passed Assistant Surgeon, B. H. Kidder; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Frank Clarke; Acting Chief-Engineer, George F. Hebard; Acting First Assistant Engineer, E. L. Horp; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Wm. J. Barrington and C. C. Koehl; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. Barclay, Alexander Dempster, Chas. Dudley and A. G. Steele; Second Lieutenant of Marines, H. R. Bigelow; Captain's Clerk, John B. Boggs; Pay Clerk, Dennis Brennan; Boatswain, Ansel Keen; Gunner, Chas. G. Earnshaw; Sailmaker, Wm. A. Maull.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Monongahela*:

Commodore R. BISSELL, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, Jno. F. McGlensey; Lieut. Purnell J. Harrington; Surgeon, Wm. T. Hord; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. V. Marmion; Paymaster, James Hoey, Jr.; Captain's Clerk, Landon R. Mason; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. P. DeBehrens; Acting Chief-Engineer, John Q. A. Ziegler; First Assistant-Engineers, John Van Hovenber, Joseph H. Thomas and Conrad J. Habighorst; Third Assistant-Engineers, Horace W. Force and William Stevens; Ensigns, Timothy A. Lyons, Joseph E. Craig and Leighton M. Ford; Midshipmen, Wm. J. Moore, Benj. S. Richards, Joseph N. Hemphill, Abel B. Carter, Louis V. Honsell and Edward Woodman; Acting Boatswain, Wm. S. Bond; Carpenter, Robert H. Thomas.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The sale of the interest of the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal, which has been advertised to take place at the Treasury Department on the 9th of December, has been postponed by the Secretary until the 2d of January next. The stock to be sold consists of 800 shares, constituting nearly one-half of the whole capital stock of the canal.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The order issued from the War Department since the date at which the estimates for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were prepared and sent to the Treasury Department, made these estimates so material that Gen. GRANT transmitted the others to Congress to be considered in lieu of them under the head of "Army Appropriations." The estimated amount required was $51,039,134, but is now reduced to $37,507,512, which is caused by suspending enlistments until the army is brought to its authorized minimum strength, at which it is now proposed to keep it. The letter of the Chief of Engineers explains the decrease in his estimate for fortifications, &c.: Surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes and purchase and repair of instruments to $632,500 from $2,507,000, which sum includes $2,245,000 for fortifications, &c., and $242,000 for surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, and $20,000 for the purchase and repair of instruments. The result of all this is an aggregate reduction of $15,842,000 in the estimates for the military service for the next fiscal year.

HARPER'S FERRY.

Attorney-General STANBERY has had under consideration for some time the question whether the Government holds possession of Harper's Ferry in fee simple, or merely in trust for the specific use of an armory, and no other. He says, in an official communication, that the trust or use declared in favor of the United States is not confined to any specific purpose or object. The Government has had absolute and undisturbed use and possession of the property for seventy years, and there is no doubt, on examination of the statute of Virginia, that it has a perfect title. The question was raised by the descendants of the original proprietors, that the property reverted to them, owing to the United States abandoning the property for armory purposes, and on this question the opinion of the Attorney-General was rendered.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States D. S. GODING, of Indiana, was, on motion of Attorney-General STANBERRY, admitted to the Bar.

No. 9. RECTOR, plaintiff in error *vs.* ASHLEYS, executors, was argued. It involves a Spanish land claim. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., of Washington, appeared in this case.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

A large number of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school Convention of Maryland and the District of Columbia, now in session here, paid a visit to the President to-day. The President, in replying to the presentation speeches, expressed his satisfaction at meeting such a body of philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, and the smiling little ones, and assured those present that he felt deeply the welfare of the grand and good objects of the Convention, and wished for it all the prosperity and success it deserved.

SALE OF THE BARK BEN. FRANKLIN.

Our Vice-Consul at Zanzabar reports the condemnation and sale of the whaling bark *Ben. Franklin*, of New-Bedford, she having run on a reef, from which she was greatly damaged. Twenty-one of her crew were left on the hands of the Vice-Consul.

LEGAL TENDERS FOR DECEMBER.

There is authority for saying that there will be no contraction of legal tenders during the month of December.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

Our Vice-Consul at Havana, under date of Nov. 27, says:

"The cholera still continues here. The Board of Health continue issuing bills of health with the notice of the existence of that disease. The number of cases from the 15th to the 25th, inclusive, have been 852, with 486 deaths during the same period. The disease is still confined to the lowest and foulest portions of the town. We have an occasional case in some other part."

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner-General at the Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval four lists of lands enuring to the State of Minnesota under the act of March 3, 1867, for the use of the Minnesota Valley Railroad. These lists are of odd sections, within the six and fifteen mile limits of the road, and comprise about 388,000 acres of land.

Brevet Major-Gen. N. C. BUCHANAN has been ordered to report to Gen. HANCOCK, to command the sub-district of Louisiana and be Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Brevet Major E. MURPHY, retired, has been ordered to report to Gen. SCHOFIELD.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Brilliant Debate on the Judiciary—Speeches of Judge Daly and Mr. Evarts—Absenteeism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1867.

This has been, beyond all comparison, the most brilliant day in the history of the Convention. The articles on finance and canals were completed last evening, so that to-day the Convention went again into the consideration of the judiciary article. The particular feature in the latter article, before the Convention to-day, was that which fixes the tenure of Judges. The article, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, proposes that the Judges shall hold office for life, or until they shall attain the age of seventy years. Amendments have been moved and are now pending to limit the term to fourteen years.

Judge DALY, of New-York, opened the discussion this morning with an argument characterized by great ability and research, showing the evils which had resulted from the change inaugurated under the Constitution of 1846, and the unhealthy influence exercised at the judicial office by the system of popular election combined with short terms. Incidentally in the course of the Judge's arguments, which was listened to with the deepest attention, a side debate sprung up in reference to a late article in the *North American Review*, which reflected in strong terms upon the present Judiciary of this State, especially in the City of New-York. The Judge alluded to this article, and without indorsing its statements in the mass, expressed the belief that they were not entirely destitute of foundation. This produced a good deal of excitement in some quarters. Mr. SCHUMAKER, of Kings County, denounced the article as a tissue of falsehoods, comparing it to *Gulliver's Travels* or *Robinson Crusoe*, and pronouncing it utterly unworthy of serious consideration. Mr. EVARTS followed on the same side in a speech which would have done honor to any Convention at any period of our history. This gentleman, whose avocations are numerous and important, has been often among the absentees, and in fact arrived here only yesterday. He might be justified in adopting the Cæsarian motto: "*Veni, vidi, vici,*" so profound was the impression made in the Convention by his masterly speech of this morning. He commenced by an admirable statement of the true nature and exalted functions of the judicial office; he showed how absolute a necessity exists for elevating the Judge above all considerations of personal profit or popular favor, and how inevitable was the tendency of the present system to depress the standard of judicial character. He closed by a powerful appeal to maintain the principle laid down in the report and invest the Judge with a life tenure. It is difficult to say which is most to be admired in this speech, its clear presentation of the true functions of the Judgeship, the irresistible logic with which it moved forward to its conclusions, or the mastery of language which it exhibited. There seems to be little doubt that the proposition to amend the article will be voted down and the life tenure maintained. The debate will be resumed this evening.

ABSENTEEISM.

A movement was made this morning to enforce a more general attendance, by requiring the roll to be called every day at noon, and that the pay of those absent at roll-call should be withheld. This was voted down. There seems to be no good reason for any such action. It is natural that those who stick to the work of the Convention should be annoyed by the discreditable absenteeism of so many; but experience has shown that the body is in better working condition when the number does not exceed one hundred or thereabouts, and that number is generally in attendance except at the beginning and end of the week.

A diligent spirit is manifested by the great body of the Convention, and there seems no good reason why the work at the present satisfactory rate of progress should not be finally completed at the end of the year. And in the face of the want of popularity which certainly attends this Convention, I feel ready to hazard the prediction that when its work is presented in a complete form, the people will be gratified with the soundness and wisdom which have guided its deliberations, and that it will receive in the end the seal of popular approbation.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. ALVORD moved that four members be added to the Committee on Revision, so as to make the number nine, instead of five. Adopted.

Mr. GOULD called up his resolution providing that the roll of members shall be called at 12 o'clock each day, and that the President shall withhold his certificate of attendance from those who are absent. After debate, the subject was again laid on the table.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to strike from the article on finance all that relates to the assessment and taxation of property. Laid on the table by consent.

JUDICIARY.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Judiciary. The following substitute had previously been adopted on motion of Mr. A. J. PARKER:

There shall be a Court of Appellate jurisdiction called the Court of Appeals, composed of seven Judges, who shall hold their office for fourteen years, and shall be ineligible for a second term. The chief judge shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The other six judges shall be elected by the electors of the State. At the first election of judges no elector shall vote for more than four persons as candidates for the office.

Mr. PRINDLE moved to amend the substitute so that the Chief-Justice shall not hold office after he shall have reached the age of seventy years. Adopted.

The pending question was on the adoption of Mr. A. J. PARKER's substitute, as amended.

Mr. COMSTOCK offered the following substitute:

There shall be a Court of Appellate jurisdiction called the Court of Appeals, comprised of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, and shall hold their office for the term of fourteen years, and shall be ineligible for a second term. At the first election of Judges under this Constitution, every elector may vote for the Chief Justice and only four of the Associate Judges. No Chief Judge or Associate Judge of said Court shall remain in office longer than until the 1st day of January next after he shall have reached the age of seventy years.

The debate took a wide range, embracing the subject of the Judiciary in general, and was participated in by Messrs. DALY, EVARTS, COMSTOCK, SHUMAKER and GRAVES.

Mr. COMSTOCK's substitute was adopted.

Mr. HALE moved to amend so as to elect the Judges for a term during good behavior, and until they shall have arrived at the age of seventy years.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The President announced the following additional members of the Committee on Revision—Messrs. VAN COTT, COMSTOCK, RATHBUN and ERASTUS BROOKS.

Mr. CURTIS was appointed to serve on the same Committee, in consequence of the retirement of T. W. DWIGHT.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, in Committee of the Whole. The pending question was on a motion of Mr. HALL to amend Mr. COMSTOCK's substitute so as to provide that Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected during good behavior, and until they shall reach the age of seventy years. After debate the amendment was lost—43 to 48.

Mr. BALLARD moved to reconsider the vote, adopting the clause, that on the first election for Judges every elector shall vote for the Chief-Justice, and for no more than four of the Associate Judges to be choosen. Lost.

Mr. POND moved the following substitute: "There shall be a Court of Appeals composed of ten Judges, of whom four shall be those who shall have been elected as Judges of the present Court of Appeals, and who shall be in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and six shall be elected by the electors of the State at a special election held for that purpose, or at the first general election held after the adoption of this Constitution."

The elector shall vote for no more than for candidates for the office of Judge at such election. Provision shall be made by law for classifying the Judges, so that one shall go out of office at the end of, and one shall be elected every year. After the expiration of their terms under such classification, the term of office shall be ten years.

No Judge elected for a full term of ten years shall be eligible to a reëlection until two years after the expiration of such term.

A term of said Court shall be held every two months at the Capitol in Albany, and five of the seven Judges shall constitute a quorum, a majority of whom, if they concur, shall be sufficient to make a decision or pronounce a judgment.

Provision shall also be made by law for designating the Chief-Justice at, and the Judges who shall hold said terms, so that one-half of said Judges shall hold each alternate term of said Court as above provided. Lost.

W. C. BROWN proposed a plan for composing the Court of nine Judges. Lost.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to strike out the clause providing that the Judges shall be ineligible for a second term. Upon taking a vote it was found that there was not a quorum present; thereupon the Committee was dissolved, and the Convention adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday resolved that the *per diem*, and compensation allowed members, be reduced one-half after the thirtieth day from assembling. The yeas and nays were called for, and it was rejected by 47 to 37. The following resolution, which is copied *verbatim* from the official report, was introduced:

Resolved, That the loyal people of the State of Louisiana, from a long experience under the white man bondage in this State, present our thanks to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress; and further, that we indorse every deliberation for the oppressed races of the State, and are also thankful to the Radical friends throughout the United States and elsewhere on the face of the globe. We furthermore pray that the Convention assembled to deliberate thoroughly upon the poor oppressed people under the same basis of Congress of 1867, that all men are created equal, and therefore citizens.

Referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights.

A resolution to lay a tax of fifty cents per gallon on all spirits, alcoholic and distilled liquors sold in the State during the year 1868, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention was referred to the Finance Committee.

A preamble and resolution was laid over under the rules, to the effect that

Whereas, The Republican Party of the United States is now preparing itself for the last great struggle which is forever to determine the question of equal political and civil rights of all its citizens; and

Whereas, The Republican Congressional Committee has been the chief instrumentality of the Republican Party for the dissemination of its principles and the organization of its voters in all the unreconstructed States; and

Whereas, Hon. THOMAS W. CONWAY, the chief organizer and representative of said Committee, is in the Southern States,

Resolved, That he is hereby invited to deliver an address in this hall on the situation of the country, at such time as he may select.

To-day a resolution was referred to the Committee on the Draft of the Constitution, that no legislative body hereafter, in general assembly, shall have power to amend or annul any article of this Constitution; nor shall they have the right to call another Convention in this State of Louisiana before a period of seventy years, dated from the day of the adoption of said Constitution.

Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for the submission of the Constitution to the registered voters on the 4th of February, 1868, said election to be held at places to be prescribed by the Commanding General of the military district; members of the General Assembly, members of Congress and all State and county offices to be elected at the same time the Constitution is submitted; said election to be conducted under the same regulations and by the same persons as the election on the Constitution; the election returns to be made to the President of the Convention, who shall give certificates to the persons elected—State and county officers—to assume their offices as soon as the State is admitted into the Union, and to hold them for the legal terms, commencing from the date of the first general election after the admission of the State. The General Assembly elected under this ordinance is to assemble in Montgomery on the 18th of March, 1868.

The vote on the passage of the ordinance was yeas 66, nays 13.

By this ordinance the election is under the complete control of the military.

The Convention will request the commander of this Military District to enforce its provisions.

The article on franchise has been amended so that all persons are disfranchised who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as the fourteenth article, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the Convention under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, except such persons as aided in the reconstruction proposed by Congress and accept the political equality of all before the law, provided that the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this clause.

The Convention has been engaged all day considering the Constitution. The final vote on its adoption was taken late this evening, and resulted yeas 67, nays 10; absent and not voting, 28.

Mr. SEMPLE, of Montgomery, presented a protest, signed by fifteen members, some of whom are absentees. The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal, but the names of the absentees who signed were stricken out. Two other members gave notice that they would present a protest to-morrow. One has been presented previously by a sick member, which makes seventeen members who protest against the Constitution.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 5.

The morning session of the Convention was spent in a debate on printing the proceedings of the Convention and on members drawing for seats.

The Conservative members got seats in the same corner of the hall they had yesterday.

This afternoon was spent by the Convention in discussing the printing question. A proposition was made that no bidder should take the contract who could not take the iron-clad oath. The whole question was finally referred to a Select Committee. A resolution was introduced that members and officers be sworn in. In answer to an inquiry the mover said he supposed the oath to be taken was the test oath prescribed by Congress. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Georgia Conservative Convention.

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Conservative Convention meet at 11 o'clock this morning. It is one of the largest bodies ever assembled in the State, every section and nearly all the counties being represented. Hon. B. H. HILL was elected President by acclamation. His speech was able, eloquent and conservative, and was loudly applauded. The following Vice-Presidents were elected: W. T. Thompson, of the First Congressional District; Mr. Warren, of the Second; W. F. Wright, of the Third; Ira E. Duprees, of the Fourth; Judge A. R. Wright, of the Fifth; A. Graham, of the Sixth, and Gen. A. R. Wright, of the Seventh.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to prepare business, and the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

The Conservative Convention passed most of the afternoon in listening to speeches from Judge WRIGHT and Gen. WRIGHT.

The Business Committee at a late hour made a report which was discussed till 10 o'clock to-night, when it was recommitted, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Horace Greeley and the Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. GREELEY recently wrote to Senator WILSON to exert his influence to restrain the Alabama Convention from adopting extreme measures. Senator WILSON writes Gen. SWAYNE that the policy pursued by the Convention in legislating for divorces, and in other ways transcending their authority, and the ultra speeches of Mr. BINGHAM and men of that class, is doing great injury to reconstruction, and bringing odium on the Republican Party.

The Motley Correspondence.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following synopsis of the correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, late United States Minister to Austria, which was presented to the Senate on Wednesday in accordance with a resolution passed on the 26th of November:

On the 18th of April last Secretary SEWARD wrote to Minister MOTLEY acknowledging the receipt of his resignation, which had been laid before the President and accepted, and stated that although the Senate had not yet confirmed his successor, it was deemed expedient to relieve him of further charge of the mission. Mr. MOTLEY, before leaving Vienna, was instructed to present the Secretary of Legation as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, and commit to his custody the archives and books.

On the 4th of May Mr. MOTLEY replied, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and stating that through an oversight in the failure of the Department to send a transcript of the letter to the Emperor announcing the termination of his duties, he was unable to carry out the Secretary's instructions. On the 24th of May the copy referred to was forwarded to Mr. MOTLEY, who on the 15th of June acknowledged receipt, and stated that the Secretary's letter of May 4, contained the first and only acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter of the 11th of December previous, begging respectfully to resign his post. Upon the reception of the letter of May 4, Mr. MOTLEY informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, confidentially, of its contents, and also that the Secretary of State had forwarded a sealed letter for the Emperor, in which the President announced the termination of his (Minister MOTLEY's) functions, and further made a statement in regard to the non-receipt of the required transcript. On the 27th of May Minister MOTLEY received a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the effect that all the chiefs of Foreign Missions accredited at the Court, who would repair to the capital of Hungary to be present at the solemnity of the coronation, would be received by His Majesty. Under the circumstances Mr. MOTLEY did not deem it proper to attend, and begged the Minister of Foreign Affairs to convey to the Emperor his deep regrets that the peculiar circumstances of the case left the United States unrepresented. On the morning of the coronation Mr. MOTLEY received a dispatch from the Department of State inclosing the transcript, and at once signified his desire for an audience at which to present the President's letter. Mr. MOTLEY subsequently received a reply stating that the Emperor would receive him on the 14th of the month. The interview was held at the appointed time, and Mr. MOTLEY, after an address in which he expressed his regrets that personal reasons made it necessary for him to resign, and his wishes for a long continuance of the friendly relations between Austria and the United States, delivered the President's letter.

The Emperor in reply expressed his sincere regrets at Mr. MOTLEY's departure, and added that "he had been constantly hoping that it would be found possible to retain him at his post." He expressed his thanks to the United States Government for their earnest intercession in behalf of his brother MAXIMILIAN—an act of international kindness of which he had already, on a former occasion, signified his profound appreciation—and while alluding to his natural anxiety on the subject, he dwelt upon his hopes for his brother's safety, founded on his confidence in the generous and powerful influence of the United States. After some further conversation on general topics, the Emperor then bade him a cordial farewell. On the next day G. W. LIPPITT, Secretary of Legation, was presented to the Foreign Office, and the books and archives placed in his possession. In conclusion, Mr. MOTLEY says: "I have related the closing incidents of my mission. As you chose to arraign me in November last, officially and peremptorily, upon charges supplied to you by an unknown informer, I had naturally expected some notice from you of the reply, in which I denounced those charges as false, calumnious and contemptible. This not having been the case, I think proper to place upon the records of this Legation and of the State Department the fact that the author of the infamous libel upon my character, whence you derived your charges, is absolutely unknown to me; that to the best of my knowledge, memory and belief he never saw me nor heard the sound of my voice, and that until the publication of his letter I never heard his name. That the charges, by whomsoever invented or uttered, are false and vile I have already told you in my letter of the 11th of December last. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Estimated Vote Upon a Radical Constitution in Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 4.

Before the late elections the number of registered persons, white and black, was 221,754. Of this aggregate 116,982 were whites, and 104,772 blacks, giving a white majority of 12,210. The vote cast for the Convention was 14,835 whites and 92,507 blacks. The vote cast against the Convention was 61,249 whites and 638 blacks. Aggregate vote cast, 169,229—less by 52,525 than the number registered. Of the 52,525 registered votes not cast, 40,898 were whites and 11,627 blacks. Of the 14,835 whites who voted for a convention, it is safe to assume that not more than 5,000 are Radicals, who will vote for a Radical Constitution. 5,000 white Radicals added to the 104,000 registered blacks, give 109,000 Radical aggregate.

It is believed that the whole Radical strength has been registered. To offset this we have 111,982 white Conservatives registered, and from 15,000 to 20,000 to be registered, which would give us a Conservative vote against an offensive Radical Constitution of say from 125,000 to 130,000. Is it not plain, then, that it is in our power, if we all register who are entitled to register, and all vote who are entitled to vote, to defeat any Constitution framed under the present Reconstruction Laws which shall not be agreeable to us?

A MAN SHOT.—About 9 o'clock last night PATRICK MCCAFFREY and JOHN FOGERTY quarreled while both were intoxicated in the lager-beer saloon No. 1,307 Broadway. During the war of words, MCCAFFREY drew a revolver and shot his opponent in the left arm. He was subsequently arrested by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, while the wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening an unknown man entered THOS. REILLY's liquor-store, No. 316 Tenth-avenue, and called for a glass of liquor, when he suddenly fell dead. The Coroner was notified.

FIRE.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a barn on the Bloomfield road, owned by ROBERT SMITH, caught fire and was burned, together with about fifteen tons of hay. Loss about $350. It was supposed to have been set on fire.

GRAND LARCENY.—A youth named SODEN was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with breaking open the trunk of one of his mother's boarders, named ISAIAH BOLAND, and stealing therefrom $20 in money. SODEN admitted his guilt.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers was held at the St. Nicholas last evening, Mr. BIGELOW, of Boston, in the chair. Sixty representatives of leading woolen manufacturing companies were present. The meeting was called to take action on the recent proposition of the National Wool Growers' Association to unite in a Grand National Wool Exposition, combining all the arts and trades of that industry. It was voted unanimously to enter into the project. Some Western city will be chosen, the time to be fixed for early next Summer.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a writing-desk on the second floor of the premises No. 26 Beekman-street, occupied by A. DOUGHERTY as a card manufactory. The Second Ward Police threw the desk out of the window.

Exposition Universelle.

The intelligence and judgment of the Imperial Commission in the matter of awards are clearly evinced in the following extract from

The Exposition Universelle Illustrated,

("Publication authorized by the Imperial Commission:")

"By their skill, universally recognized, Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON added to HOWE's system of sewing-machines important modifications, which have placed them in the front rank of manufacturers.

The gold medal which has just been awarded them affirms, moreover, that none of the machines from the workshop of HOWE, or of his principal tributaries, unite the qualities of simplicity and solidity of mechanism by which these machines are distinguished above all others.

In their machine, remarkable for its form and elegance, they have substituted for the shuttle of HOWE a small flat disc, which revolves vertically with unvarying swiftness. Hence this machine is the most simple of all, and notwithstanding its great precision in operation, its price is not above that of the most imperfect systems.

Elegance, perfection of work, simplicity, solidity of mechanism and facility of management, such are the essential qualities united in the WHEELER & WILSON machine, constituting a superiority which the jury has, with unanimity, recognized and proclaimed.

To these gentlemen the gold medal was awarded as manufacturers of machines; to Mr. ELIAS HOWE a similar medal was awarded as propagator. The distinction made by the jury explains itself.

The original machine of THIMONNIER only needed to pass into the skillful hands of WHEELER & WILSON, to receive the highest perfection. To-day, thanks to its cheapness, their machine is accessible to all. Its simplicity assures it not only a place in the chamber of the seamstress, but its elegant form wins its admittance into the most sumptuous parlor."—*Evening Mail.*

Just the Thing.

GENTS: The sewing-machines which we purchased of you last Spring give us great satisfaction. They are simple in construction, easily managed, and always in order. For all family sewing we find the Willcox & Gibbs just the thing.—*Mrs. Dr. North and Mrs. W. Bownes, Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1867.*—Adv

A Splendid Sight.

Those glittering, sparkling gems of wealth, the Gettysburgh Diamonds, can be seen any day in the window at JOHN N. GENIN'S store, No. 513 Broadway. The chance is afforded only once in a lifetime. Invest only $1 to build a National Home for our Disabled Soldiers.

GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM,

—*Advertisement.* No. 546 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Halleck's words, "None know thee but to love thee, none name thee but to praise," may be fairly applied to PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. No one who once uses the perfume ever relinquishes it, and rosy lips are never weary of commending and re-commending it.—*Norwich Courier.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,

Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Standard Silver-plated Goods,

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 4 Maiden-lane.

Pepper and Turpentine
Create a surface pain,
And even fools will find
That this is all they gain.

If costive, cram with pills,
And feed with physic mix,
Create still greater ills,
Blister, bleed and fix.

Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint is a wonder to everybody. Hundreds every day crowd his office, and have every kind of pain removed free of charge. Manufacturers of pills and turpentine fiery liniments, are getting awful mad, and publish articles against him for opening a free office where everybody can come and test Pain Paint. But Dr. Wolcott keeps on and cares little for the snarling puppies at his heels. Pain Paint is sold at all drug-stores at 25c., 50c., $1 and $5 a bottle, and it goes like hot cakes.

$5 bottles sent everywhere, express free, on receipt of the money.

R. L. WOLCOTT.

No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The New Hat Store.

Fine Silk Hat, $6; the best Silk Hat, $7; as sold on Broadway for $8 and $9. Our extensive stock of felts and caps retailed at our factory prices.

FLEMING, No. 146 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

We judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING (*in one bottle*) is preferred by every one. Every druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It has been used for years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Hilborn, London, England. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Great Paris Exposition Concentrated the best talent from every country in Europe, and from that source were obtained the choicest FABRICS IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS, of the most beautiful designs ever offered. On sale at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., at prices comparatively low.

MARRIED.

BENTON—BENTON.—At the residence of Thomas G. Benton, Esq., Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, by Rev. J. C. Littlejohn, D. D., Mr. JESSE BENTON to ANNA, daughter of Col. John B. Benton, deceased.

ECHEVERRIA—PATRULLO.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father de Lynes, PAULINO ECHEVERRIA, of Navarra, Spain, to ANITA PATRULLO, daughter of the late Andrew Patrullo, of this City.

HEGEMAN—RUSSELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. M. Gualco, WILLIAM J. R. HEGEMAN to KATE MARVIN RUSSELL, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. P. Russell, U. S. A. No cards.

HULSE—RICHARDS.—At the Church of the Annunciation, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., FRED. B. HULSE, of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., to SELENA, daughter of Richard Richards, of Tremont, N. Y.

DIED.

BICKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 5, EMILIA CREED HENDRICKSON, wife of Walter Bicker, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 45 4th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, HARRISON BROWN, in the 61st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Providence, R. I., and Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, of congestion, on board of steamer *Dora*, on her way to New-Orleans, THEODORE V. D. CHAMBERS, son of the late Robert Chambers, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

DENNISTON.—At Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, ROBERT DENNISTON, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DEHON.—HENDERSON INCHES DEHON, of the Senior Class, Harvard University, aged 20 years, son of William Dehon, Boston.

GERRARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, Lieut. GEORGE GERRARD, of the United States Revenue Marine Service.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, ANNIE M., daughter of the late Wilson J. Hunt, and grand-daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., aged 9 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Franklin Woodruff, No. 101 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

PEHL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, Mrs. MATILDA PEHL, widow of William Pehl, late of this City, and daughter of the late Daniel Fox, of Belleville, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PLATT.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 5, IDA, widow of the late Gilbert Platt, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at Huntington this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STRATTON.—At Great Barrington, Mass., CORNELIA, daughter of J. Wilson and Josephine A. Stratton, aged 4 years.

Funeral services at No. 15 East 127th-st., at 12 o'clock M. this day, (Friday.)

SKIDMORE.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec 3, CHARLES HEWLETT, youngest child of Gen. James H. and Mary A. Skidmore, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Manhassett, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

UPHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, JOSEPH UPHAM, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will be on Friday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 240 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WINSHIP.—In New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 5, EBENEZER WINSHIP, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 219 Monroe-st., on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death; his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid syrup; and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

R. R. R.

RESOLVENT.

"IN TEN MINUTES IT CAN BE DETECTED IN THE BLOOD," &c.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY! WORKS ASTONISHING CURES IN MIRACULOUS QUICK TIME.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN

is the only part of Sarsaparilla containing medical virtues, and this principle is one which enters largely in the Resolvent. All other parts of Sarsaparilla are inert and useless. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the curative principle than ten of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla sold under that name.

So quick is RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

Scrofula, fever sores, skin eruptions, sores, humors in the blood, blotches, pimples, salt rheum, syphilis, mercurial sores, and all diseases of the skin, are cured rapidly. In simple affections of the skin, a few doses only required. There are none so disfigured in personal appearance but that this wonderful remedy will restore to health and personal improvement. One bottle is sufficient to insure a fine, clear, smooth and healthy skin and complexion.

For diseases of the kidney, bladder, and urinary organs, it surpasses in rapidity and permanence of cure all known remedies in the world. Persons detecting brick-dust deposited in the bottom of the vessel, or suffering with a scalding pain along the urethra, or pains in the loins, small of the back, &c., or from micturitions in drops, should at once use the RESOLVENT.

If afflicted with calculous concretions, stone in the kidneys, ureter, or bladder, will derive immediate relief (if not a cure) by the Resolvent. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

Dr. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Persons afflicted with calculous concretions and kidney diseases, are invited to call on Dr. RADWAY, at his office, from 1 to 2 P. M.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868, now ready, free of charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

(THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

A new story will be commenced in No. 6 of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, ready next week, by the great American author,

EMERSON BENNETT,

entitled,

SOL SLOCUM;

OR,

THE MAID OF THE JUNIATA.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY now has a circulation of

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THE MAID OF THE JUNIATA!

From the pen of America's gifted romancer,

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Will commence in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

No. 6—READY NEXT WEEK!

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OR,

THE MAID OF THE JUNIATA,

BY

EMERSON BENNETT,

is the greatest product of his transcendantly great pen. It is a tale of the great border, and the characters which figure in it are as various as the many scenes through which they have to pass. One after another are introduced the hardy pioneer, the cunning trapper, the wily savage, the eccentric seeker after adventure, the tender maiden severed by force of circumstances from friends and kindred, the heroic and daring youth whose aspirations are lofty, whose soul is fearless, and whose deeds are daring, together with a miscellaneous crowd of adventurous spirits presenting almost every phase of human character, each of whom plays his or her part in the thrilling drama. The story is replete with scenes and incidents which cause the blood of the reader to leap with electric force, and constantly alternating between joy and sorrow, tears and laughter, indignation and admiration, he suffers and rejoices with the characters, absolutely seeming to act with them, so intensely is he interested—so deeply is he spell-bound. The story never flags from the beginning to the end, and the love portions of it are especially beautiful, and such as to enlist the sympathies of every lady reader. This great story will be commenced in No. 6 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, ready next week, and those who desire to read it should send in their orders. Once more we say,

BUY THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

AND READ

SOL SLOCUM,

BY

EMERSON BENNETT.

Among the romance writers of the *New-York Weekly* may be mentioned

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES, MRS. LEON LEWIS, MARY KYLE DALLAS, MRS. CATHARINE A. WARFIELD, MARGARET BLOUNT, MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, ALMEIDA M. BROWN, HELEN FOREST GRAVES, HELEN CORWIN FISHER, EDMUND KIRK, LEON LEWIS, WM. HENRY PECK, ALFRED B. STREET, EDWARD S. ELLIS, EMERSON BENNETT, P. HAMILTON MYERS, EDWARD MINTURN, JAMES REYNOLDS, FRANCIS S. SMITH and many others, to say nothing of those great stars in the Literary firmament, A. J. H. DUGANNE, WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, EMMA ALICE BROWN, M. EDESSA WYNNE, MRS. SARAH A. WATSON and a host of others, and that trio of brilliant humorists, Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, JOSH BILLINGS and MARK TWAIN, and many others. Besides a host of BRILLIANT ESSAYISTS, SPICY PARAGRAPHISTS, PAINS-TAKING COLLATERS, and about one hundred other occasional contributors.

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THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT.

COUPON BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

Represent the preferred claim upon one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the

MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$593,847 92	$102,088 61	$491,759 31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The United States Government, and the State and Cities of California, have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual interest obligations, and will have the following ample resources at command for the construction:

DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, &c., (without lien)	$12,800,000
CAPITAL STOCK, Net Earnings, &c., (no lien)	11,000,000
LOANS, (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles, (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	25,517,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.

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FISK & HATCH,

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OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT

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SKATES FOR WOMEN!
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IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

Napkin Rings, Dessert Knives, Pie Knives, Fruit Knives, Soup and Gravy Ladles, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer CITY OF PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. A.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE HAIR-CUTTER'S studio, No. 95 Duane-st. Styles of hair and whiskers neat, judicious, appropriate; shaving, shampooning and dyeing. Hair dye 50 cents.

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A PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the Editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to THE TRIBUNE as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the BEST likeness of Mr. GREELEY that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends us $10 for THE DAILY, $4 for THE SEMI-WEEKLY, or $2 for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving at the time of subscribing, will have a copy carefully mailed, post paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies, or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of THE TRIBUNE, who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Clubs of five	9 00
Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each	1 [illegible]
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

For sale by all Newsmen.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers	7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy	3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy six months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45, will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (Sunday's excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868, will be ready in January, 1868. Price twenty cents; Seven for a Dollar.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-office orders, payable to the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address,

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Will be published on

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All the principal airs, for piano and voice; also selections for violin.

FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery, and 1125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

GRANT CLUB.

The roll book of the above Club will be open at headquarters, Rose Hill Hall, 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., on FRIDAY of each week, from 7 to 9 P. M. All citizens, without regard to former political opinions, are requested to come forward and sign the roll.

WM. ATKINSON, President.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTItute TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

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	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	107¾	108	10-40 Cou	101⅜	101⅝
Coupon, 1881	112⅝	112¾	Gold	137	137⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅜	104⅝	June 7.30	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅝	107¾	July 7.30	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅜	104⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅜	105⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	116
10-40 Reg	100⅜	100⅝	Oct., comp ds. '65	115⅜	115¾

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made,
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Chatham National Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st., for the purchase of $100,000 of the Bonds of this Company. These bonds are a first mortgage on the road of $12,000 per mile,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in this City.

and indorsed and guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

This road runs through the finest cotton region of the State, and the portion now finished is paying expenses and the interest on the bonds. On the completion it will connect with important roads forming the shortest and best line north and east from Montgomery. The debt of Alabama is comparatively small, and her interest promptly paid, which makes the security beyond a doubt.

Bids for all or any part of above will be received, the undersigned reserving the right to reject any or all of the bids.

L. OWEN,
President M. & E. R. R. Co.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 5, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $39 80 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $33 80 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THE 5TH INST., TRUSTEES' Common Certificates will be received at the above named office for conversion into the Common Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Persons offering such certificates are requested to furnish schedules stating name, residence, amount of certificates, and number of certificates of stock required in exchange.

On and after the 9th inst., interest in cash at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1 to Dec 1, 1867, will be paid, at this office, on Trustees' Preferred Certificates, when surrendered for conversion into Preferred Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Schedules are requested to be furnished in like manner as with the Common Certificates. Blank schedules can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Ex. and Financial Committee.
EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Inspectors.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges.

By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Dec. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have ordered a ratable distribution to the stockholders of the unissued stock authorized by the articles of consolidation of May 15, 1867, amounting to one million of dollars.

The transfer books will be closed on the 9th instant and opened on the 16th instant, at which time the new stock will be ready for delivery at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

S. W. BARNARD,

BANKER,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Securities, Gold, &c., bought and sold. DEPOSITS and BUSINESS ACCOUNTS invited—Interest allowed. Commercial Paper and Business Securities negotiated. Collections promptly made at lowest rates. BANKERS and CORRESPONDENTS receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Dec. 4, 1867, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds. Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
SHERIDAN WAIT,
Trustees of the I. and M. C. Bonds.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1867.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

THORNTON N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 16th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.
3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.
4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.
6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.
7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.
2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.
3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.
6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.
7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.
8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.
10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC J. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY E. QUINAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, member of the late firm of DeForest, Armstrong & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSIAH DAVIS, Bankrupt.—Before HULL FANTON, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the appointment, as assignee of the estate of Josiah Davis, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

GEORGE C. SHEANE, Assignee.
Dated at WATKINS, Nov. 26, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

PERSONAL.

IF ALFRED PEACE, FORMERLY OF Toronto, will send his address to Post-office Box No. 427 Toronto, Canada, he may hear of something of interest to himself. Any friends knowing his address, and sending as above, will oblige a friend inquiring.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE water front on the East River, opposite 34th-st., by order of the Supreme Court.

The property of the Marine Railway Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., between West 7th and West 8th sts., beginning 100 feet west of West-av., and running thence westerly 775 feet to the extreme line of the water grant, with a front and rear width of 200 feet, embracing the whole block between the above two streets.

One-half of the pier on West 7th-st., 210 feet long, just rebuilt; 20 feet of water alongside.

An outer block for a pier on West 8th-st.

Brick buildings 82 feet front, shed 100 feet long, and four shops.

An engine built by Corliss & Nightingale, 14 inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke, with boilers of surplus steam power.

Two tracks or ways for hauling out vessels, the largest of which has taken out steamers near 400 feet long, and the smaller ways capable of hauling out vessels of 900 tons, and now in successful operation with a business and reputation that could be continued profitably by a purchaser. Powerful machinery, chains and appurtenances connected with the ways, all in good order except the ground tracks of the large ways.

A superior diving-bell with its fixtures.

Additional buildings can be erected on the ground, and the surplus steam power used for manufacturing in the present buildings without interfering with the present business. The whole property as it is will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to WM. TYSON & W. H. MAILLER,
Receivers, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FIRST-class brown-stone, high-stoop, 27x65 feet house for sale, with or without furniture; terms easy; location 21st-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. HANFORD & SON, Nos. 229 and 1,142 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50, lot 98¾ feet, frescoed throughout, with water to the top. Price, $28,500. Agents need not apply. Address O. S., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE MUST and will be sold cheap for cash; immediate possession; location beautiful. Inquire on premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.
JOHN GLASS.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THAT SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE four-story house opposite entrance to Carroll Park, for sale at a bargain. Apply to A. B. CHADWICK, corner of President and Court sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 256 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter S. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS S. LYON,
JOHN JAY WOOD,
Executors.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$20.000 FOR THE CHEAPEST FARM, of 200 acres, known in the State of New-Jersey; it has on it a good house of 14 rooms, two barns, (one extra good one;) all kinds of choice grafted fruit, berries, &c.; beautifully situated; twenty minutes from depot in Rahway, N. J. Other farms for sale, and houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Van Wyck and Chichester avs., Jamaica, L. I., 38x32, with 18 feet extension in rear; 300 yards from upper railroad depot. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., or No. 129 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ADJOINING the Capitol grounds, a large and valuable piece of property, which will be sold at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The front building No. 680 Broadway, being three stories, sixty feet deep, and a basement 130 feet deep, extending back to an alley, will be let separately or together: alterations may be made to suit tenants; possession next May. Apply to C. JENKINS, on the premises, in the East River National Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-sized brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM IN BREVOORT Hall on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., well seated to a commodate five hundred persons; will be let by the year (or evenings) to civic societies; also, on the Sabbath for religious purposes at moderate rates. Apply to BURCHELL & BRO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE FURnished, consisting of front and back parlor and basement, or would let the second floor unfurnished to a small, quiet family. Apply in 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., south side: no number; name on door; the first house from 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, NO. 22 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—ON BROADWAY, AND FIXtures for sale; the best location for a retail business in the City: store newly papered and fixtures beautiful. Inquire of C. E. HARTUNG & CO., No. 518 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHed brown-stone house; desirably located. Apply from 10 to 3 only, at No. 143 East 21st-st., (Gramercy-park).

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 158 Cliff-st.

BOND-ST., NO. 25.—PARLOR FLOOR WITH or without basement. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT IN A GOOD BUSINESS location half a store, with suitable fixtures, for the hair-goods business. Address J. A. HANCE, No. 737 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire a sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and room for girl, with the usual accommodations, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply, with terms, to Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in behalf of this Society, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. On this occasion he will, by special request, repeat the sermon delivered in Trinity Chapel on the 17th November. A collection will be made.

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates divine service on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11½, in Spanish, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½, in English, in the Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seats free. HENRY C. RILEY, Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M., and in the afternoon 3½ o'clock, in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction.
POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—second story front; most central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. F., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A comfortable front parlor and bedroom; also, a pleasant room for families or single gentlemen, at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 11TH-st., near University-place, desire to rent, with board, one large room on parlor floor; also, room on third floor; references given and required. Address E. M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A NICE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS ON Lexington-av., above 34th-st.; will be let very reasonably (with or without board) for the Winter months or until May next. Call on or address H. JONES, office Astor House.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can find a large room in a first-class house and neighborhood; good board, in a private family, at No. 175 old, No. 330 new, East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park. Reference.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen at $9 per week, with fire and gas; also a handsome front and back parlor at very moderate terms, at No. 45 Bond-st.

A COUPLE OF HANDSOME ROOMS IN a warm, comfortable house, with board; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near 23d-st. stages.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A pleasant, nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, with or without board. Apply at No. 68 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES OF two persons each) desire pleasant rooms together, with good board; location not above 19th-st.; also, four single gentlemen. Address, with particulars, for three days, L. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH excellent board, on 31st, 35th, 37th, 40th and 42d sts.; table board on 39th-st. Apply immediately to the Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife one or two nicely-furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable to permanent parties. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor and bed-room, for husband and wife or single gentlemen, in private house, No. 54 Allen, near Grand-st.

JEROME HOUSE, NOS. 1,140, 1,142 AND 1,144 BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on first and second floors. COLEMAN & DAUCHY, Proprietors.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL —A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8TH-ST.—To let, with board, handsomely furnished parlor and bedrooms on second floor; also two double rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 178 9TH-AV.—TO LET, LARGE FRONT room and bedroom on second floor, with water, gas and bath; very pleasant and desirable. Apply all this week, between 22d and 23d sts.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR East of 5th-av.—First floor parlor suite of rooms complete, to let, to a small family, with private table only.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FURnished room to let; also, a hall bedroom; with or without board.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely-furnished room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on parlor floor; also on third floor, to let with first-class board and attendance.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor to rent with private table; also other rooms without board.

NO. 18 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, three rooms on parlor floor, and the whole of second floor to let, with private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board; first and second floors.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to let at reasonable price, in a small family, at No. 217 East 19th-st., new number.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 17th-st.

ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE ROOM with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; references exchanged.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of ABRAHAM C. DAYTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ABRAHAM C. DAYTON,
CHARLES MANLEY,
JNO. A GRADY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business under the firm name of ABRAHAM C. DAYTON & CO., at No. 26 Broad-st.

ABRAHAM C. DAYTON,
JNO. A. GRADY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECial partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of CHARLES E. GARDEN, is hereby dissolved by limitation.

CHARLES E. GARDEN,
C. HENRY GARDEN,
DANIEL DONOVAN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of GARDEN & CO., in the manufacture and sale of hats by the case.

C. HENRY GARDEN,
CHARLES E. GARDEN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

No. 9 WHITEHALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEC. 3, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BATTERSBY & SWINFORD, provision brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM A. BATTERSBY will collect all accounts and pay any liabilities and continue the business on his own account.

W. A. BATTERSBY,
JAMES S. SWINFORD.
Witness, H. H. SWINFORD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HICKS, HENDERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.
Signed,
SAMUEL HICKS,
Per JOHN H. HICKS, attorney,
WM. T. HENDERSON,
JOHN H. HICKS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
JAMES STRUTHERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

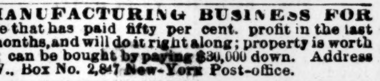
I. M. SINGER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL his interest in the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, together with all his English and American sewing-machine patents, with his right of extension—in fact, all his vast interest in sewing-machine business and sewing-machine inventions up to the present date. For particulars inquire of D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York City.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SAFE INVESTMENT.—A party having possession of well-located lots in Brooklyn wants a partner, either special or active, with $30,000 cash, to erect a flouring mill; capital secured on the property; references given and required. Address FLOUR MILL, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale that has paid fifty per cent. profit in the last eight months, and will do it right along; property is worth $75,000; can be bought by paying $30,000 down. Address C. E. W., Box No. 2,847 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.



They are a perfect remedy for cold or sweaty feet, or corns. They relieve rheumatism and neuralgia. They absorb and remove the perspiration inside of rubber boots. To appreciate their merits they must have a trial. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. Retail price $1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 7 Union-st., Boston, Mass. HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Nos. 138 and 140 WEST 28TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN the Committee Room of the Congregation, Temple Emanuel, No. 112 East 12th-st., on the 8th day of December next, for three directors as class No. 2, to serve for four years, from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, Jos. Fatman and Jonas Heller; also, for one director in class No. 4, to serve for two years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Rev. Ansel Leo; and also for one director in class No. 1, to serve for three years from the 16th day of January next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Seligman, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF THE CITY of New-York are requested to assemble in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY next, Dec. 7, at noon, for the purpose of paying a proper mark of respect to the memory of the late Chancellor WALWORTH.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,
HENRY NICOLL,
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
DANIEL LORD,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
ABM. UNDERHILL,
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
ED. S. VAN WINKLE,
CHARLES TRACY,
S. W. BONNEY,
GEORGE H. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ANTIQUITY FOR SALE.—A GOLD COIN—time of Alexander the Great; satisfactory evidence will be given of its being genuine. Address JUNIUS SMITH, care of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES improve and preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 2, to close out their

Wholesale Stock of
Rich Silks and Dress Goods
At Retail.

Most of these goods were purchased at the late LARGE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, which enables them to sell these goods at about

50 Cents on the Dollar

of cost of importation. Also,
THE BEST KID GLOVES,
of a celebrated Paris make, in all colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at $1 per pair, or $12 per dozen, ever sold in New-York. Also,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
Rich Shawls, Lyons' Mantilla
Velvets and Cloakings.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS,
INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
FLOWERS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.,
at prices to suit the times.
WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earl's Hotel.

FURS. AT POPULAR PRICES. FURS.
CHOICE SETS IN
SABLE,
MINK,
ROYAL ERMINE,
FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.
Mink sets at $30, worth $45. French Ermine Eureka Muffs at $5. Carriage and Sleigh Robes in variety. Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway.
Adjoining Lord & Taylor.
BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.
We offer at retail a large stock of
FINE BEAVER CLOAKS.
ALSO,
ASTRAKHAN AND FANCY CLOAKING
from auction, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.,
Two doors from Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S
CLOAKS, SACKS
AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES.)
In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

WESTCHESTER LADIES
Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair.

POCKET RUBBERS.
This convenient style of over-shoes at $1 per pair.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS $4 per pair.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

HORSE BLANKETS.
A large and well selected stock, some very fine at greatly reduced prices. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., opposite Earle's Hotel.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CLOAKS, SACKS, MANTILLAS, VISITES, FURS, &c.—CAMPBELL & CO. offer the balance of their Winter Cloaks cheaper than any house in this City, and ladies' own material manufactured. Cloaks cut and fitted at short notice. Cloak patterns on application. No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS $10, WORTH $20; SABLE furs $60 a set, worth $150; mink furs $25 a set; velvet bonnets, $10; children's hats and furs.
L. BINN'S, No. 577 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST IMPORTED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARD-CASES, &c., IN IVORY, PEARL AND TORTOISE-SHELL, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of
RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS OF ALL KINDS,
suitable for holiday presents.
Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PARCELS AND VALUABLES
FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE
AT REDUCED RATES,
By the American European Express Company, No. 72 Broadway, near Wall-st.
For remittances to Europe apply at No. 74 Broadway.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PURCHASE a showy pair of family horses, bay, long tails, sixteen hands high and sound. Address, with price, H. A. M., Box No. 2,915 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—ANY one having horses to be kept for the Winter can have a good place, at $8 per month, by applying at No. 105 West 17th-st., stables, to JOS. SEALS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AND HIGHly respectable widow lady a position as housekeeper or companion; has experience and patience and would desire to make herself generally useful; would prefer City, but if a desirable opportunity offered a short distance out would not be objectionable; the best of reference given. Address C. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman thoroughly experienced in the care and management of a nursery or young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; reference if required; must be the only servant. Call at No. 302 Mott-st., near Bleecker-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or will do housework in a small family. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 West Houston-st.; has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call or address for two days at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing for young children; would prefer the entire charge of a very young baby; is a Protestant; no objection to the country. No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; no objection to assist with washing or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 458 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all sorts of bread and pastry, soups and jellies; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, jellies, baking bread, and pastry; the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 99 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 229 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best of reference of two years from last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored woman a situation as first-class cook; city or country; game, pastry, bone, lard, meats, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; very best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 56 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, sober woman to cook and assist in washing; no objection to the country; Stamford preferred; has best of reference. Can be seen at No. 340 East 23d-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as nurse and plain sewing; understands the care of an infant from its birth; wages not so much of an object as a good home; good City testimonials. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress and chambermaid in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron; is capable of filling any other position in housekeeping; has the best of City references; wages moderate. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av. No charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a trustworthy girl; is an economical respectful servant; an excellent laundress and good cook; best of reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; will go to the country if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A FAMILY GOING OUT OF TOWN for the Winter, would like to get a good place in a private family till the 1st to 15th April for their waitress, who is a superior servant. Address A. W. G., Box No. 584 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references from her last place. Call for two days at the Spingler House, Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; understands dressmaking, and would wait on a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 30 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out in private families. Call for three days, at No. 458 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation, City or country; has the best City and country reference; can flute, do up ladies' fine muslin, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good cook and baker; good washer and ironer; best of City reference. No. 200 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, civil, steady woman as cook; moderate wages, in a private family or boarding-house; will wash and iron if required. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RIGHT SMART WOMAN A situation, in either City or country, to cook, wash and iron; has first-class City references. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 3 th-st.; no charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY COMpetent girl to cook, wash and iron, or housework; for moderate wages; in the City or country. Call or address HOUSEWORK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman of large experience, as chambermaid or seamstress, in City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 634 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, by a young woman; can give best of reference from last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., third floor, in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO grown children, or to wait on a lady; understands doing up fine muslins; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 314 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do sewing and take care of children in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 64 Pike-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND housekeeper, by a New-England woman, to an invalid lady; good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 18 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, jellies, pastry and larding; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 72 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO cook and to assist in the washing; or would do the entire work of a small family; City reference given. Apply at No. 428 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL TO DO upstairs work; is willing and obliging; would do the housework of a small family; has references from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to do chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 71 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook and to assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Call for two days at their present place, No. 11 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 49th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN WHO is a first-class cook; understands boning and larding, and is a good baker; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET a situation for a very valuable person as seamstress and lady's maid. She can be seen at No. 18 West 32d-st., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, between 12 and 4.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a young woman whose child (four weeks old) is dead. Apply at the Labor Exchange, Castle Garden.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook only; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at 215 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A situation in a small private family; the best of City reference given. No. 226 East 28th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young active man who understands gardening, flowers and grapes; best of references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,984 Post-office, or call at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of references. Apply to R. M., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MARRIED MAN A situation as coachman and groom in a private family; can show most satisfactory references. Address COACHMAN, No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN A situation as waiterman for a private family. Apply at No. 32 East 14th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or as useful man, by a very industrious, trustworthy and responsible young man; understands driving, milking, &c., working in the garden, farm, or about a gentleman's place; the very highest testimonials, written and verbal, from his last employer; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; country preferred; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who has lived with the first-class families in the City; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a single man, as coachman, gardener, &c.; is willing and obliging; has the highest recommendations from last and former employers. Address G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or groom, in either City or country, by a young man, single; understands his business thoroughly; the very best of City and country references will be given. Address G. U. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Address B. E. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

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COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EVERSON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10c. per foot. First Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 22 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship NEBRASKA or ARAGO, connecting at Panama with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M. For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 18.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:20 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.
LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, UNION DOCK AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3 P. M., (omitting the 37th-st. landing,) daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Union Dock, (Bayville;) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Northport.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, this city, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged and unserviceable clothing, &c., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3,600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,000 yards lace.	1,600 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1,300 cavalry jackets.
300 pairs boots.	5,000 V. R. C. jackets.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1,450 great coats.
1,700 trowsers, mounted.	850 infantry coats.
2,300 bed-sacks.	700 artillery coats.
550 ass't tents.	370 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes.
2 cases Orange Peel.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Two rosewood piano-fortes, one parlor grand; about 50 good carpets, large quantity of oilcloths, rosewood parlor suites, French plate mirrors, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large amount of good furniture, most of which has been removed from 5th-av., and is really good; it will embrace every kind and description of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; forty or fifty good carpets, plain furniture, &c.; also, one rosewood parlor grand piano, with Æolean attachment, made by Nunns & Clark, and cost $1,400 in gold; also, one rosewood horizontal do., in good order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

NEW MUSIC.
Plantation Dance, (Lith.,) 40c., and Moonlight Mazurka, 60c., by J. N. PATTISON. Lightning Polka, 50c., by ALFRED H. PEASE. Whispering Hope, (Lith.,) 75c., ED. HOFFMAN. Day by Day, 40c., and Linger, O Gentle Time, 50c., two new songs, by WM. R. DEMPSTER; also, new Christmas music, &c., &c.
CHAS. M. TREMAINE, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

KNABES' "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS.
A fine assortment on hand. Also, Prince's celebrated Melodeons and Organs. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1125 Broadway, Second door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST instrument manufactured in New-York is by JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., Between 2d and 3d avs.

$100 TO $600.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND piano-fortes cheap for cash; also to let and for sale on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRIDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 6,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MME. A. GHIONI,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, BARILI,
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his unrivaled dramatic character of ANTONIO.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 1,
GRAND GALA COMBINATION FAREWELL MATINEE.
The entire of Rossini's masterwork, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Positively last appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA in her celebrated role of ROSINA.
GIORGIO RONCONI as FIGARO.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA will sing during the Music Lesson the celebrated compositions L'ESTASY and IL BACCIO, by Arditi.
To be followed by selection from GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK AS GIULIETTA.
SIG. A. PANCANI AS ROMEO.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
BOX AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8,
Positively Last Appearance in Brooklyn of MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
MARY STUART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........JOHN DE POL.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
DE POL'S GRAND EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION.
GOLDEN BRANCH.
MORLACCHI, BLASINA, SOHLKE, DIANI, LUPO, RICCI, BARRETTA, GIOVANNI LUPO, AND THE
GRAND MAGIC FAIRY FOUNTAIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
CHICKERING'S, NO. 652 BROADWAY;
MACOY'S, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.
SATURDAY AT 1. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
GRAND DUCHESS GALA MATINEE.
The Historical Drama—TOWER OF LONDON.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

LYRIC HALL—FRIDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY,) DEC. 6, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS' SEVENTH GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
2. Waltz—"Schoenbrunner"..........Lanner
3. Abendlied..........Schumann
4. Entr' Acte et Danse des Bachantes..........Gounod
5. Polka Mazurka—"Sibelle" / Polka—"Leichte Blut" }..........Strauss
6. Fantasie—"Midsu'er Night's Dream"..........Mendelsshon
7. Overture—"Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer
8. Ave Maria—Solo for Oboe..........Schubert
Mr. I. ELLER.
9. Waltz—"On the Banks of the Blue Danube"..........Strauss
10. Grand Fantasie—"Faust"..........Gounod
11. Polka—"Sgiebt nur a Kaiserstadt"..........Strauss
SUNDAY NEXT; FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.

STEINWAY HALL.—SATURDAY.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
(Fourth season, 1867-68.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS' SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOIST: Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 2, D..........Haydn
Serenade de Schubert, Transcrite et varie..........L. de Meyer
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Overture C, op. 124, Consecration of the House..........Beethoven
a Nocturne, E flat..........Chopin
b Soiree Musicale..........Rossini
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Symphony, No. 3, E flat, op. 97..........Schumann
SEASON TICKETS, INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT FOR THE FOUR REMAINING CONCERTS, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 50.
Reserved seats, extra 50 cents.
To be obtained at Steinway Hall ticket office, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Pond's up-town Music-store, No. 865 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 6, 1867.
GRAND DEBUT CONCERT OF the Young Californian Prima Donna, MISS JENNY LANDSMAN,
when the following artists will assist:
Signora ANTALIK DE BOSIO, Pianist, (from the Conservatory of Milan.)
Signor LEVERINI, Tenor.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. WENSEL KOPTA, Violinist.
Signor ANTONIO L. MORA, Musical Director.
Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway and Irving Halls, and at the principal music-stores.

CHAS. DICKENS' READINGS.
MONDAY, Dec. 9,
TUESDAY, Dec. 10
THURSDAY, Dec. 12,
FRIDAY, Dec. 13,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
An office for the sale of seats for any of the above readings has been opened at WM. H. BROWERS', Florist,
NO. 955 BROADWAY and NO. 185 5TH-AV.
Choice seats may be obtained for any or all of the above evenings at a very slight advance over the regular prices.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
The first public rehearsal of the second concert will occur on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 2½ P. M., at the Academy of Music.
Subscriptions still received at Messrs. Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, J. Schuberth & Co's, No. 820 Broadway.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Positively last appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 34th-st.—FAIR THIS DAY AND EVENING, in aid of the South Dutch Church Mission School. Choice Holiday Gifts for sale low.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats for the first course of readings at a low price. Apply to KINDT & MANZ, piano warerooms, No. 865 Broadway.

LECTURES.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.
Tickets 50c. For sale by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

FREE LECTURE.—HON. J. V. C. SMITH lectures at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-av., corner 22d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Ancient Phœnicia.* Young men cordially invited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CAROLINE BARMORE, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL BARMORE, defendant. Summons.—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 84 Franklin-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 84 Franklin-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 7th of November, 1867. n8-law6wF*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 137 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
HANNIBAL, JR.!
HANNIBAL, JR.!
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 363 pounds, cost $10,000. The only
LARGE EARED ELEPHANT!
in America.
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
JUST ARRIVED, JUST ARRIVED.
Second Week of MILNES LEVICK'S SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
LIVING GORILLA!
LIVING GORILLA!
THE ONLY ONE in captivity. TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION, A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, OREGON BEARDED LADY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9,
NORWOOD;
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.
FOR
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
"NORWOOD."
This picturesque and national comedy, which has been acted to crowded and fashionable audiences at the New-York Theatre, will be represented at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, in all its original entirety, with the thrilling military tableaux, the unique camp-fire scenes, the laughable incidents, &c., &c., which were received with prolonged shouts of laughter and hearty encores.
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mr. S. W. GLENN, Mr. JAMISON, Mrs. JAMISON, Mr. VILLA in the great original parts.
Box-office for securing seats will open Friday morning, at the Academy of Music. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats in orchestra or balcony, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents.

A WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Augustin Daly's totally original and picturesque drama of life and love in these times.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
with its WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON BY STARLIGHT.
The cast including
THE BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER..........as Snorkey
Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, JR..........as Bermudas
Mr. G. H. CLARKE..........as Ray Trafford
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS..........as Byke
Mr. H. C. RYNER, Mr. LINGARD, Miss CELIA LOGAN, Mrs. WRIGHT, &c., &c.
☞ Due notice will be given of the repetition of "NORWOOD."

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE TOMBS Police Court and a morning with Judge Dowling—the most amusing trial scene ever realized. Every night.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE PICTURESQUE Pier Scene and View of the Hudson by Starlight, and the lively frolics and unique melodies of the Lost Tribes at the New-York Theatre.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE WONDEROUS Railroad Sensation, the most thrilling effect ever presented on any stage, nightly witnessed with bated breath and suspended animation, at the Worrell Sisters New-York Theatre, No. 728 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATURDAY.
GRAND GALA COMBINATION FAREWELL MATINEE.
The entire opera, the BARBER OF SEVILLE,
and selection from Gounod's masterwork, ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
MLLE. FLEURY LONGCHAMPS,
THE CELEBRATED CANTATRICE,
will make her second appearance THIS EVENING, in the role of the Grand Duchess.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, the splendid historical drama in five acts, THE TOWER OF LONDON.

THIRD CLASSICAL SOIREE
OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
Quartette in G Major, op. 76, No. 3..........Haydn
Ed., Henry and B. Mollenhauer and J. Zeiss.
Ballade in G Minor..........Chopin
Miss Alide Topp.
Romanza, Ballo in Maschera..........Verdi
Signor Ardavani.
Homage, à Haendel, duo pour piano..........Moschelis
Pupils of the Conservatory.
Flight of the Indian Warrior, grand fantasia for the violin..........Ed. Mollenhauer
Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.
Quintette op. 44, for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello..........Schumann
Miss Alide Topp, Messrs. Ed., Henry and B. Mollenhauer and J. Zeiss.
Tickets at the office of the Conservatory, No. 82 5th-av., No. 820 Broadway, and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Second appearance of the highly successful prima donna soprano, Miss JENNY BUSK, together with the great pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW.
1,000 BIRDS.
The first Fall Exhibition of the AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY will be held at MASONIC HALL LECTURE-ROOM, No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., closing Friday, Dec. 6, at 10 P. M. Open day and evening.
The largest and finest collection of various birds—many new—pigeons, canary birds, &c., &c., ever seen in this country, will be on exhibition. Admittance 30 cents; season tickets $1; to be had at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, and at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 1.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great character of ROSINA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE CROSS AND THE WORLD, the great series of allegorical pictures by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., are now on view in the Fall and Winter exhibition at the Academy, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS.
For the first course of four lectures, or for any one of the aforesaid lectures, can be procured at the THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
To conclude with the capital petite comedy of DR. DILWORTH.
Characters by Messrs. J. GILBERT, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. T. BROWNE, T. WARD, G. WHITE, Mrs. VERNON and Miss KATE RANOE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7,
MAUD'S PERIL and DR. DILWORTH.
Due notice will be given of the resumption of the SERIES OF STANDARD PLAYS.
The first of the New Series being Morton's fine old English comedy, in five acts, entitled
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
which will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
with every attention to scenery, costumes, appointments, and a powerful cast.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1867,
Will be presented the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps in the world.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause.
The Premium Tranformation, exquisite scenery. Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill. The Mechanical Donkey every evening.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1 o'clock.
Monday next, doors open at 7, begins at 7½, and first appearance of Mlle. PERZITTI, premiere danseuse from the principal theatres of Italy. The Ballet d'Comic TARTUFFO will be presented.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 6,
ONLY BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
MRS. FLORENCE IN A NEW SONG.
SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE BUT OF THE FLORENCES AND TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
ALADDIN, THE SCAMP.
WIDOW TWANKEY, Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
ALADDIN, Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN.
Also JENNY LIND.
JENNY LEATHERLUNGS, Mrs. H. WATKINS.
MONDAY—GRAND QUEEN BESS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF ELEGANT AND EXCITING ACTS IN THE ARENA.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
in his astounding feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together in this country, in an
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
TENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the Grand Allegorical spectacle, the
PILGRIM. GORGEOUS
PILGRIM. TRANSFORMATION
PILGRIM. and DIORAMIC
FINEST PILGRIM. PAINTINGS.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) CLOSE OF THE OPERA.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her celebrated role of ROSINA.

GRAND BAL MASQUE,
OR
CARNIVAL BALL,
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1867.
Tickets and boxes to be had of any of the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee at the Academy and Wallack's Theatre.

CHAS. DICKENS' READINGS.
Reserved Seats can be procured at the TICKET AGENCY, N. E. corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA,
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NAST'S CARICATURAMA,
at
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
and on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist, THOMAS NAST, illustrating the history of the country from the Landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a HUMOROUS DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Seats may be secured in advance at the Box Office, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DICKENS' READINGS.—ONE TICKET FOR sale for evening of the 13th. Address HOPKINS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 8 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

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GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DRAMATIC.

Wallack's Theatre—Its Dramatic Company.

Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' latest production, "Maud's Peril," continues to be acted to large and well-satisfied audiences at this theatre. What we have already written of this piece must show how completely it fulfills the description of a four-act melodrama. The main drawback to the play is the unvaried sadness which overburdens it. Little less than a very perfect performance could counteract the depressing influence of its incidents, or rescue the production from failure as a stage-play, in spite of its literary merits. But certainly the members of Mr. WALLACK's company who happen to be cast in it do give the drama that redeeming representation. Ordinary actors playing such strained parts as Mr. J. W. WALLACK's *Toby Tapperloy*, Mr. STODDART's *Sir Ralph*, Miss ETTINGE's *Maud*, Mrs. SEFTON's *Nurse*, or Mr. RINGGOLD's *Gerald*, would have felt it their duty to be as consciously strained and as little in earnest as possible. These most admirable artists, however, being perfectly sincere and generally as absorbed in the business and action of the stage as if their parts were of the most probable and rational kind, bring the maddest fancies of the dramatist almost within the limits of nature, and seem for the time real and possible men and women. The true distinction between the absolute artist, as he is to be found at Wallack's, and the weak counterfeit, as he is to be met with elsewhere, consists in the former producing his effect by an apparent earnestness and ostensible unconsciousness of the audience; while the latter trusts for success to italicising his funny lines, emphasizing his tragic ones, and continually disgusting in both attempts.

It is a sign of rich resources that Mr. WALLACK does not exhaust one-quarter of the best talent at his command in casting "Maud's Perils"—complete though the performance of that play is. Even the old comedies which have recently held this stage, and of which others are promised—among them "Town and Country," for next Monday—notably written to engage a host of bright talents in the years when these were young—cannot employ on any single occasion all of Mr. WALLACK's artists.

Less individual praise has been given this vast company, it is certain, than it assuredly deserves; but the simple reason for this has been that, notwithstanding the unusually varied character of the plays—extending from burlesque to tragedy—given at this theatre since its opening for the present season, not half the actors have had an opportunity of displaying all their talents.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK's performance of *Toby Tapperloy* supplies proof, if any were still needed, of the reality of his genius for tragedy. A famous English critic has said: "It is inevitable that whoever has the qualities essential to the genuine presentment of a tragic part, should be able to present also true comedy; for the greater contains the less." Mere keenness of everyday observation may make a comedian; but the quick perception, the rare power of depicting all emotion, which belongs to the best tragic acting, must belong to comedy as well, and the tragedian is also in the best sense a comedian, if his art be not merely a trick. Mr. WALLACK's art is certainly not a trick. With a light touch—almost French—he depicts the vagabondage of the returned convict in "Maud's Perils," and supplies a great and effective contrast to his performance of the remorse-ridden murderer in "Henry Dunbar." It need not now be told how earnestly and solidly he brings out the pathos of the situations in which he is placed in the latter piece. He makes every line and gesture tell on the audience, and is often so substantially in earnest that the play breaks under him. For that drama is like bad ice, over which a rapid skater may pass, giving no one reason to suspect its unsafe condition, but which cracks at once under a man who treads with care and deliberation. In "Maude's Perils," the hesitancy of *Tapperloy* about stealing from his wife the silver love-token that he gave her when both were young and he was a better man, as depicted by Mr. WALLACK, is a careful study of the undercurrent of a brute nature. In Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who may also be considered as belonging to Mr. WALLACK's company since it is only at Wallack's Theatre that his admirable delineations of character are now to be employed, we have one of the nicest readers on the American stage. His elocution is almost faultless—although now and then, it must be confessed, in his efforts to tone down the declamatory flights of his author he wanders away from nature and the probable. In such parts as *Capt. Hawksley*, that most polished of rascals, and *Bill Sykes*, the most absolute of ruffians, no such charge is to be made against Mr. DAVENPORT; in those he wears the aspect of a man who seems to have devoted his years to a study of villainous humanity, and in these freaks of conception he presents something as near completeness as can be. At this moment it occurs to us to say, too, that if Mr. LESTER WALLACK would only take advantage of the existing Dickens' fever and revive a respectable dramatization of "Oliver Twist"—cast as his company could be cast in it—with Mr. WALLACK as *Fagan*, Mr. DAVENPORT as *Sykes*, and Miss ETTINGE as *Nancy*, he would fall into a run of crowded houses only to be surpassed by those which Mr. DICKENS himself will have at Steinway Hall. A contemplation of Miss ETTINGE's numberless and varied personations leaves the strong impression that she presents the most even and equal delineations of character to be seen at this time on the boards of any American stage. When the demands of a *rôle* necessitate the exhibition of a character with depths of pathos and bold heights of passion, she seems to descend into the one and to reach the other with all the natural serenity with which the sailing ship, intent upon its course, sinks to the abyss and rides upon the crest of the waves. She never violates the logic that guides the course of human actions. Every phase of character belongs naturally to that which precedes it, and indicates the possibility of that which shall follow. This is a difficult feat in dramatic representation, where distinct and opposite phases of passion are presented without the intervening lulls that in real life prepare human beings for the successive contentions they have to meet. Only unchecked abandonment to the spirit of the mimic character, and absorbtion on the scene, can enable her to accomplish so profound an identity with the ideal. We have often noticed the result of this surrendering of individuality in Miss ETTYNGE's personations—a forgetfulness that there is an audience which desires to testify its pleasure by thundering plaudits, even at the risk of breaking the spell of the performance. She never seems to know that "a point" has been made, and never waits to hear an acknowledgment of it from the spectator. Like every natural picture of grief, or rage, or passion—her scene proceeds without reference to bystanders, or to the feelings it excites in their breasts. When it ends it is complete, and the unbroken charm, not sacrificed to the vanity of the actress or the enthusiasm of the spectator, passes away to the ever green place in memory for all perfect things. Mr. GILBERT acts less often since he has become stage manager of this theatre than its audiences like, we fancy. The surpassing merit of Mr. GILBERT's acting is that even in the irascible old fathers and swearing parents of the drama he is never stilted nor exaggerated, when the temptation to both would be irresistible to a vulgar actor. In situations such as characters like *Old Dornton* and the bit of *Morrison* in "The Dangerous Game," where the father seeks to screen his son, call forth, Mr. GILBERT's tones strike on the heart like a knocker, and summon sympathy at the call. In the line of unconscionable old gentlemen, who, like *Mrs. Candour*, while laying claim to sincerity and honor, stab their friends right and left, and delight in the vivisection of character, Mrs. VERNON has been long without an equal. The last "creation," as the French have it, of this most excellent artist was the old dame in BYRON's "£100,000," and the unctuous humor of the part was not more completely brought out than the vein of pathetic sentiment which underlied its nature. This, however, has been a marked feature in all of Mrs. VERNON's personations. Mr. YOUNG is one of the most determined and conscientious of Mr. WALLACK's artists. Everything with him seems to go on—his studies and his representations—with the strictness of clock-work; his lines are perfect and his actions ever in order; but in most of this actor's impersonations a certain stiffness and angularity of movement impair the effect of otherwise meritorious performances. Miss GANNON's praises have not waited until now to be sung. Happier expression could scarcely have been given at any period to the happy *ingenues* of the drama, than this droll artist's representations have afforded. A hearty and earnest vivacity, also, gives a zest to Miss GANNON's impersonations of rustic natures and artless dispositions which is altogether irresistible. It would be difficult to find better acting, within the dimensions, than Mr. RINGGOLD's personations of young men and sentimental heroes affords; and in Mr. J. B. POLK's performances in the same line there is a hearty manliness that cannot be too freely acknowledged. In Mr. POLK's "lovers" there is never a semblance of that mawkish sentimentality with which the youthful heroes of comedy and tragedy usually invest their voice in the hope to catch a stray tear or two. For this particular merit, too, Mr. RINGGOLD is to be praised during the scene in "Maud's Perils," where *Gerald* meets his recreant love so hopefully and fondly, and learns that she has been married in his absence and lost to him. The effect of Mr. RINGGOLD's delivery at this point is supreme. Mr. POLK and Mr. RINGGOLD are happily contrasted in looks and styles, but both are fitted to play gentlemen easily and appropriately. Mr. ROCKWELL is a rising artist, too, in those *rôles* which call for ease, some grace, and a knowledge of what "good breeding" signifies. Mr. ROCKWELL has been steadily rising in his profession ever since he entered it; and the same may be said of Mr. WILLIAMSON, a young actor who has shown, within the last year or two, an aptitude in working out the eccentricities of such parts as develop a distinct or peculiar phase of human nature, that gives good promise of him. The excellence of Mr. MARK SMITH in the hearty old fathers of "old comedy," is too well known to need special mention now. During the present season, however, Mr. SMITH has shone in a new line—that of burlesque. His exquisite absurdities in *Capt. Crostree* were the only funny things about the recent burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND is one of the pillars of Mr. WALLACK's temple, but low comedian as he is, he is above all an artist, and like all artists of the good old school to which he belongs, is not felt to be out of place in parts where there is no room either for extravagance or buffoonery. In depicting calm dignity and polished disdain of manner Miss MORANT excels, although in pieces where the nature to be represented calls for a dry sardonic expression this most thorough artist proves her power, while her versatility has been displayed in many admirable renderings of more passionate natures. Miss RANOE acts *ingenues* cleverly, but is fairly open to a charge of artificiality. Mrs. JENNINGS is never less than interesting, always looks her character, is always dressed with taste and moves gracefully. In unconventional parts she acts with gentle sensibility. In everything Mrs. SEFTON is thoroughly artistic, and a character put into her hands is never exaggerated or stagey, but every phase is handled naturally. Her humor and pathos play into each other with thorough harmony. Mr. STODDART, though a graduate from the English stage, has many Yankee characteristics, and like Artemus Ward, is funniest in his most exaggerated moods. Nevertheless there is not a more careful and entirely delightful actor in Mr. WALLACK's company than Mr. STODDART.

If a good many actors and actresses we could name would follow a course of the acting to be seen at Wallack's Theatre, they would see illustrated in action the possibility of moderation even in dealing with extravagance of character and grotesqueness of situation, and learn how far much moderation in the player reconciles beholders to much overcharging in parts or plays. We candidly advise the "course."

WEST INDIES.

Affairs at Havana—Miscellaneous Intelligence from St. Domingo, Hayti, St. Thomas and Jamaica—Earthquake at Kingston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The prisoners who were compromised in the revolt in the Santiago de Cuba Penitentiary are already on their way to undergo the term of imprisonment to which they have been sentenced in the jails and lead mines of Old Spain. The frigate *Gerona* has brought fifty of them to this port, who will be forwarded shortly either by a man-of-war returning to Spain, or else by the mail steamer. Very few of them will ever see Cuba again, as a lengthened residence in Ceuta or the lead mines is not very well calculated to lengthen life.

MURDER.

A murder, incited by jealousy, has again enriched the annals of crime in Havana. A young man was paying his attentions to a lady in Zanja-street, with the intention of marrying her. A disappointed suitor felt so deeply aggrieved by her affection for another that he lay in wait on Saturday night last near the young lady's house, and, on the lover leaving the premises, he killed him by a blow on the head with a crowbar. The murderer was soon afterward arrested by the Police near the city, and is now confined in jail awaiting his trial.

RAIN-STORM.

The villa del Cobre, or Coppertown, situate about twelve miles from Santiago de Cuba, was visited by a terrible rain-storm on the 21st. The river overflowed and destroyed a large amount of property and many cattle.

SANTO DOMINGO.

President CABRAL has withdrawn the Minister sent by him to Hayti to represent Santo Domingo. This act has been brought about by Gen. MONTES, who is unjustly imprisoned and fettered like a criminal, SALNAVE refusing to listen to the appeals made in the name of humanity and civilization for his liberation. This, coupled with the fact of his having done all in his power to incite insurrections and revolutions on the frontiers against the Government, warrants the President in taking this step. Large numbers of insurgents have arrived on the Dominican frontier, and each day adds to their numbers. They seem determined to overthrow the Government of SALNAVE, and it will not be surprising if in a few days a battle is fought, the result of which may decide the question. The insurgents use every stratagem to accomplish their purpose. Some days ago two hundred of them came into camp and surrendered to the Haytian Gen. ALEXI, commanding the forces at the North, who, after accepting their promised services, armed and equipped them; but soon after, taking advantage of a dark night, they deserted in a body, taking with them a number of recruits, and two brass field pieces, with which they made their way to the camp of their comrades, who received them with demonstrations of joy, and congratulated them for the way in which they had deceived the General of the Haytian forces.

HAYTI.

The last steamer that left Port-au-Prince brought the news that the population was in a state bordering upon insurrection, the Senate having demanded the liberation of Gen. MONTES. The steamer which arrived to-day brings further particulars of the insurrection. On the day following the attack on the Senate Chamber the disturbance continued and assumed alarming proportions. SALNAVE presented himself to the mob in citizen's dress, and armed with a Spanish machete or sword, such as are used by the country people, he made his way to the Senate Chamber and burst open the doors, which had been barricaded, and in a extremely jocose and familiar tone addressed the Assembly, telling them that the time for consummating what they wished had not yet arrived, it being entirely too soon to take any action on such important measures. He requested them to be patient, as the time was not far distant when their wishes would be complied with. He then turned smilingly on the infuriated populace and told them they should abandon their demonstrations, advising them to return to their homes and be calm. They obeyed, and order was reëstablished. Mr. CONNERD, who was with his wife on the balcony of the Consulate, was fired at by one of the mob; the ball of the revolver grazed his temple, and he narrowly escaped being killed. Shortly afterward, the Consuls of the different countries presented themselves before the Minister of State, and protested in the name of their several Governments against the insult that had been offered to one of their number. Mr. ST. JOHN, the English Consul, was first to speak. He stated that as Consuls they were aware of the obligations they were under to their respective Governments, and that they would not tolerate any insult offered to them or to their Governments. They wished the Minister to understand that for the future they would hold the Government responsible for any overt act committed by the populace. The Minister seemed very much annoyed and perplexed, but assured the Consuls that he would see that nothing of the kind should happen again. The brother of Gen. MONTES has eluded the spies that were on his track to arrest him. He obtained the protection of the English Consul, Mr. ST. JOHN, who placed him on board of the steamer *Australian*, and is he now in Jamaica. The revolutionists are in full possession of the Province of Caobas, one of the most important in the Republic; they number some four thousand and are well armed. The treaty with St. Domingo has not been consummated, and President CABRAL has withdrawn his Minister.

ST. THOMAS.

Letters from St. Thomas, published in the Kingston papers, state that the number of persons killed and drowned during the hurricane is from twelve to fifteen hundred, over one thousand bodies having been buried when the steamer *Solent* left St. Thomas. As to the value of property destroyed in the town and its vicinity, sixteen millions is a low estimate, and this does not include the value of vessels lost, (numbering over one hundred,) and the cost of which is many millions more.

JAMAICA.

The bills of mortality for the last fifteen days have been unusually large, Yellow Jack being credited with a lion's share of the mischief. Thus it comes that Jamaica enjoys no very enviable reputation abroad for possessing a healthy climate. Half of the cases of yellow fever, however, are due to the excesses of those who have only been a short time on the island, which would have a better reputation were the families of those who die truly informed of the actual name and nature of the diseases that have proved fatal. Great efforts are being made by Col. GRAHAM and others to encourage immigration from the United States. Should the efforts to procure a subvention from the Home Government fail, an attempt will be made to raise the necessary funds as a subsidy to a line of mail steamers. Those having the future welfare of the island at heart predict great things for it if they are allowed to carry out their programme. The zeal displayed by them certainly merits success.

The weather continues favorable for the crops, which in the northern districts will not be large. In the south, however, they will much exceed those of former years.

EARTHQUAKE.

One of these phenomena occurred at Kingston on the 11th inst. A strange feature of the occurrence is that it was predicted some time ago by a Mr. DELLISIER, who gave out that on the 12th either an earthquake or a hurricane would visit the island. It was preceded by a terrible display of electrical light of almost blinding brilliancy, which commenced at 11 o'clock of the night of the 11th, passing over the town from southeast to northwest. Then followed two terrific shocks, which caused considerable damage. The affrighted populace rushed into the streets, and several churches were speedily filled with people anxious to give thanks to God for their preservation. The boiling-house on the plantation of Mr. NORRIS was entirely demolished, by the first shock, the overseer escaping by a miracle. Other buildings were destroyed, and those left standing were all more or less damaged. On the following day much alarm was caused by the rapid falling of the barometer and the threatening aspect of the heavens. On Wednesday the weather cleared up, confidence was restored, and people went about their business as usual. No doubt much of this alarm was created by the recent hurricane at St. Thomas and the exactitude of Mr. DELLISER's prediction, which had been posted up in the Kingston Exchange. His theory of hurricanes and earthquakes is based upon astronomical observations and exact calculations of the influence of the planets on the surface of the earth. He is now engaged in preparing a work to be read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and treating on hurricanes, earthquakes and meteors.

QUASIMODO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE.

Enthusiastic Demonstration at St. Paul's M. E. Church—Speeches by Hon. W. E. Dodge, Rev. J. B. Dunn, Rev. Dr. Stryker, Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

There was a very large meeting in favor of temperance held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. Every seat in the house was occupied, and a large number of persons were compelled to stand.

Several distinguished clergymen of various denominations were present.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE presided, and prayer was offered by the pastor of the church, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Rev. J. B. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, was then called upon to give a statement of the work accomplished by the Publication House since its establishment. He said that the National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized in December, 1865, just two years ago. The total number of pages published since that time has been as follows, viz: *National Temperance Advocate*, 2,928,000; *Youths' Temperance Banner*, 8,240,000; four and eight page tracts, 5,080,000; books, 7,708,700. During the first six months the Society published less than 1,000,000 pages of periodicals and tracts. During the last six months it has published nearly 8,000,000. In addition to the above the Society has imported and circulated a large variety of standard English works on temperance. It has now in press a work on Bible temperance, prepared by one of the first Biblical scholars—a work upon which the author has been engaged for more than thirty years. This is to be immediately followed by others of a similar character. There will also be published works on the scientific and medical phases of the manufacture and use of alcoholic liquors. Nor are the children forgotten. Arrangements are now being perfected by which a series of tracts and books will be published, prepared by some of the most talented and well-known writers for youth in the country.

The Chairman then spoke briefly of the object of the Society, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, as that of scattering broadcast over our land a pure temperance literature. Funds were needed for the endowment of a building in this City for the business operations of the Society, and it was hoped that friends of the cause would respond liberally to the call. $100,000 was needed as a starting capital, and he had faith in the generosity of our good friends to meet the demand.

Letters of sympathy received from Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX were read by the Secretary, and acknowledged with applause by the audience.

Rev. Dr. STRYKER was then introduced. He said, among other things, that he could remember the time when in the Church he represents, (formerly known as the Reformed Dutch,) it was as much expected in the annual Synod that the members would be supplied with their mugs of beer and pipes of tobacco, as it was that the clerk would appear with his documents. This evil had been driven out, and now one of the firmest supporters of the National Temperance Society is the Synod of the Reformed Church. The churches generally should take hold of this subject of temperance in earnest, and thus save thousands who are now the victims of intemperance.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. The object of the meeting, he said, is to favor the establishment deeply, firmly and surely, on an admirable financial basis, of a National Temperance Organization for the dissemination of the principles of total abstinence. It is the duty of the Church of God to take an interest in this matter. Can the Church afford to erect their edifices over the 8,000 Vesuviuses and Etnas in the shape of rum-shops and beer-saloons in this great City? The temperance part of the Bible should be taken up and preached upon, just as Sabbath-school, or missionary, or other topics are. The speaker's church in Brooklyn is doing all that it can for this Society. Collections are taken up frequently, and great mass-meetings are held monthly where such men as HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, NEWMAN HALL and other eminent persons have addressed the people. Nearly 2,000 persons have been induced to sign the pledge, and not a few have been drawn to Christ through this channel. Try to save, not only those who are drunkards, but go back of these and endeavor to save the children. The wicked, drunken masses of our great City must be saved, or else they will eventually destroy us. There is hope of success that God, who helped us bury the great monster, Slavery, will surely enable us to bury this greater monster, Intemperance. If all the Churches would address themselves to this work of saving drunkards, or preserving our children, a great revival of religion would ensue, such as the world saw ten years ago.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER followed in an eloquent and forcible argument on behalf of the temperance movement. He said that since the day when the prophetic words, "I saw Satan fall from Heaven," were uttered, there had never been a great conflict between truth and error, or Christ and the Devil, in which the former had not become the eventual conqueror; and all that is needed to insure our success in this, as in every other conflict for God, is a full faith in the victoriousness of that power which we wield. There are three classes of reformers who meet us when we ask, What shall be done to redeem the drunkard? The first of these are they who tell us that this may be accomplished by preaching what they call "Bible Temperance," or the doctrine of moderate drinking. Well, he would say, "God bless these workers, if they can show us any statistics of how many drunkards have been reclaimed by them, or how great an influence has been exercised by them to reform public sentiment on the subject. Others propose to reform this nation of drinkers by encouraging them to use light wines, and they point triumphantly to France and Italy, where they tell us this custom obtains, and where there is no drunkenness. Even allowing the truth of the statement, the people of those countries differ from us, in this, that we are the descendants from a bibulous race, and like other northern nations drink wines as a stimulant, and light wines would not answer that purpose. Others would reform the masses by giving them lager beer, so that they may be taught to forsake all other drinks and take to this innocent (?) one. Who ever heard of larger-beer reforming the drunkard? The Germans would have us drink lager, and the French wine; but the Yankee takes the stand of total abstinence as the only road to safety and reform. Mr. BEECHER then spoke of the marvelous change in temperance matters since the days of his boyhood, and sought to encourage his audience to hope that changes for good will continue to appear until the consummation of the effort. He hoped to live to see the permanent establishment of a publication society house in the City of New-York, that might be ranked with the Methodist Book Rooms, the American Tract Society Building, or that of the *Herald*. Mr. BEECHER's remarks were frequently applauded, and at their conclusion the Corresponding Secretary announced that Rev. Mr. BLAINE is the financial agent of the Society, and it was hoped that those upon whom he may call would give generously toward the endowment fund. The doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced and the assemblage dispersed.

Billiards.

Last evening the first game of the match at French carroms, for $50 a side, in addition to a purse of $50, between WILLIAM WICKS and ISIDORE GAYRAUD, was played at McDEVITT & WIZEMAN's rooms. The match consists of three games, of 150 points each, ISIDORE giving the amateur the odds of 23. The game last night was admirably played, and toward the close became very exciting. When WICKS stood at 142 ISIDORE was but 126, and the prospect of his winning was far from cheering—in fact, almost any odds might have been had that he would be beaten. But here the relative positions were reversed by ISIDORE's making a handsome run of 23—leaving him but one point to make—to WICKS' 8. The latter failed to count on his next play, giving ISIDORE a shot that, though extremely difficult for an ordinary amateur, was of a kind which skillful professionals consider easier made than missed. ISIDORE missed the shot, WICKS counted, and by dint of hard work—the balls "breaking" badly—succeeded in scoring the eight points, thus winning a game that everybody—except those who have often had occasion to note the amateur's remarkable nerve under the most trying circumstances—had regarded as lost to him beyond peradventure. It is perhaps needless to say that he was warmly congratulated. The score is appended. Each shot counted one, misses not being reckoned:

WICKS—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 6, 5, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 0, 2, 2, 6, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 8, 5, 6, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 5, 3, 13, 4, 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 6, 0, 3, 6, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 8. Total, 150. Average—1¾.

ISIDORE—1, 3, 4, 4, 5, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 3, 1, 1, 2, 6, 0, 1, 0, 3, 7, 4, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 5, 4, 0, 2, 4, 15, 0, 3, 1, 4, 8, 0, 1, 1, 6, 5, 0, 0, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 2, 1, 23, 0. Total, 149. Average, 2.

The second game is to be played to-night, and the third on Tuesday next.

Much surprise was expressed by the gentlemen present at the result of the match in Chicago for a purse of $250 between JOHN W. COON and JOHN McDEVITT. The game was 1,500 points up, and notwithstanding McDEVITT made upward of 600 points in two runs, COON won by more than 200, averaging 26¾. The friends of McDEVITT in this City had thought that player capable of giving COON the long odds of 500 in 1,500; and a few months ago an attempt was made to match these players at the odds of 300 in 1,200. The result of the game in Chicago will have a tendency to make JOSEPH DION largely the favorite in the match for the championship and $1,000 he is to play with McDEVITT on Wednesday night next.

A Murder.

The fact was published in Wednesday's TIMES that on the previous evening a shooting affray occurred in the lager-beer saloon of ARTHUR SEYFERT, No. 312 Third-avenue, where eight or ten ruffians ordered refreshments, but the proprietor peremptorily refused to give them anything. During the pistol practice which ensued, ADOLPH STEINWAY, the barkeeper, was shot in the leg, and HENRY WAIFFENBAUGH, a native of Germany, aged 22, and residing in Grand-street, was shot in the head, as he sat quietly at a table near by. Both the wounded men were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where WAIFFENBAUGH died yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day. The Eighteenth Ward Police have made an energetic effort to discover the members of the gang who committed the outrage, but without success so far.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VALUABLE SEIZURE.—Last evening Mr. JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, one of the Custom-house night Inspectors of this port, in the course of his routine of duties, visited the Cunard steamer *Aleppo*. One on board, of Dundreary accent, uniformed as an officer, was very attentive to him, presented him with several "little trifles" from his larder, and finally asked him if he would not carry a parcel ashore for him. The Inspector said he would with pleasure. The parcel, which proved to be a large bag, well stuffed, was taken ashore by the Inspector, who told its owner to follow in ten minutes and meet him at a specified place in Jersey City. Mr. CHAPMAN immediately carried the bag to the Custom-house, where it was opened and found to contain dutiable goods, such as kid gloves, velvet ribbons and other fancy articles, worth $2,500. All these are of course confiscated.

LECTURES ON THE HOLY LAND.—The first of a course of lectures on "The Ancient and Present Condition of the Holy Land" was delivered last evening by Hon. J. V. C. SMITH, Ex-Mayor of Boston, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. It was very well attended, and was very interesting.

ANOTHER GRANT CLUB.—The friends of Gen. GRANT in the First Assembly District met last evening at No. 143 Hudson-street, and organized a Campaign Club. A. G. BUELL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and TERENCE FOLEY Secretary. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF JAMES MORROW.—The Coroner's jury in the case of JAMES MORROW, a boy who was killed in Fulton-avenue Nov. 27, rendered the following verdict: "JAMES MORROW came to his death by being violently thrown from the wagon he was driving coming in collision with car No. 55 of the Fulton-avenue line on the 27th day of November, 1867; and we, the jurors, do censure the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for not instructing their employes more specifically in their duties, and also the conductor, GEORGE DENNIS, of car No. 55, for not stopping the car and ascertaining the amount of damage done by said collision, and in not rendering any assistance.

THE CARS IN THE CITY.—A meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council was held at their room last evening, in the City Hall. Alderman BERGEN presided. An application was made by the South Side Railway Company to lay a track and operate steam cars from the city line through Montrose avenue and Union avenue. Several of the members opposed the introduction of steam to the city, as dangerous to life, and after a long discussion on the matter, at which no conclusion was come to, the meeting adjourned.

A LADY ON FIRE.—At an early hour last evening an unknown lady was seen to hurriedly leave an oil-store in Grand-street, E. D., with her mantilla in flames. The burning garment was taken from her shoulders, and she immediately ran away. On inquiry it was found that the lady entered the store to purchase kerosene, and while doing so a small quantity of the fluid exploded through the carelessness of a boy in the store, producing the above result.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—WILLIAM SMACK, a resident of New-York and by occupation a clerk, was yesterday committed by Justice DAILEY to await trial on a charge of burglary. The prisoner is accused of forcing an entrance to the clothing-store of ELI ARCHER, Greenpoint, on the 23d ult., and stealing goods therefrom worth $60.

CHARGED WITH POISONING.—JOHN A. FIRTH was arrested by Sergeant ROGERS, of the Central Squad, on a warrant issued by Coroner LYNCH, on complaint of ELIZA HURLY, that FIRTH caused the death of MARIA SKELTON, a young woman employed by him, by putting laudanum in her tea. He is held for examination.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Justice CORNWELL issued a warrant, yesterday morning, for the arrest of WM. NEWMAN, charged by Mrs. MARY RIKOFF, No. 11 Jay-street, with having assaulted her because she would not drink more liquor than she desired night before last. NEWMAN is held for examination.

FOUNDLING.—A male infant, only a few hours old, was last evening found wrapped up in a blanket, in a vacant lot corner of Throop-avenue and Geary-street, E. D. It was handed over to the Superintendent of the Poor.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. JOHN LORD read a paper last evening before the Long Island Historical Society on "Edmund Burke." The attendance was large.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The Hudson County Typographical Union No. 107 completed their organization on Wednesday night by electing the following named officers for the ensuing year: R. T. ENTWISTLE, President; Edward L. Miller, Vice-President; T. Ogden Kelsey, Recording Secretary; Philip Lynch, Financial Secretary; Wm. T. McCarty, Treasurer; James A. Rikeman, Fund Trustee; Cornelius G. Sellers, Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE DEATH IN THE STATION-HOUSE.—Coroner BALL, of Newark, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Ex-Detective Police Officer DAVID KANE, who died at the Police-station Wednesday. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the morning by the County Physician, Dr. DODD, assisted by Drs. SEHLBACH, CROSS and IRILH. After hearing all the evidence in the case, the jury rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—JOHN BRENNAN, a hand on board a coasting vessel, was arrested in Newark yesterday on five indictments found against him at the recent session of the Essex County Grand Jury, for wanton and atrocious attacks on people of Newark. The accused was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.—Application will be made to the Legislature of New-Jersey at its next session for an act to incorporate the Home for Aged Women, to be located in Jersey City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—Noon.

Consols for money, ex-dividend. 93¾.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71½
Illinois Central Railway shares	90¾
Erie Railway shares	48

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 5—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 5—Noon.

COTTON steady. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 47s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. for White California, and 13s. 1d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 48s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70s. for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 48s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 43s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 28s. 6d. Resin, 7s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 3d. Petroleum—2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—Noon.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £38 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 for Thin Oblong.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—2 P. M.

Consols are ⅛ lower, and are now quoted at 93⅛ for money, ex dividend.

American securities are hardly so firm, and prices have declined since the opening. At this hour the quotations are as follows:

Erie Shares	47¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Shares	90¼

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 5—2 P. M.

COTTON—The cotton market is active and buoyant, and prices have advanced ⅛d. ℔ ℔. on American descriptions since the opening. It is now thought that the sales of the day will fully reach 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Flour is quoted at 35s. ℔ bbl. for extra New-York State.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Lard has declined to 48s. ℔ cwt. Bacon has declined to 42s. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5—Evening.

The regular weekly statement shows that the bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £341,000 sterling since last week.

Consols closed at 93⅛, ex-dividend, for money.

American Securities close at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, weak at	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	90¼
Erie Railway Shares	47⅞

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 5—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed active under a favorable trade report, at a further advance of ⅛d. ℔ ℔. The sales have been unusually heavy, footing up quite 15,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export.

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet. Corn, however, has declined slightly since last report, and is now quoted at 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. ℔ cental for White California, and 13s. 1d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Flour, 35s. for Extra State. Peas, 48s. 6d. ℔ 504 ℔s. for Canadian. Barley, 5s. 4d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 11d.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Winter cured. Pork, 70s. for Eastern prime Mess. Lard, 48s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the highest grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American and other Produce is quiet and without material change in price. Resin, 7s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for Medium to Fine. Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Standard White. Oils quiet at £38 for Linseed, £39 for Whale, and £112 for Sperm. Linseed Cakes 68s. 6d. ℔ Imperial quarter. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s 3d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 39s. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 5—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is dull, and prices have declined 44 francs 50 centimes for Pennsylvania and Canada Refined.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Sugar market is without any animation.

Exchange on London closes at 12½@13 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris at ½ ℔ cent. discount to par, and on the United States at long sight for currency at 25@25½ ℔ cent. discount, and for gold at short sight at 3@3½ ℔ cent. premium.

The Provision market is abundantly supplied.

The weather is cool.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 5—A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is dull and nominal.

The exchange market is without material alteration. Bills on the United States at long sight, for currency, are quoted at 25@25½ ℔ cent. discount, and at short sight at 23½ ℔ cent. Bills on London at short sight are selling at 17½@18 ℔ cent. premium, and at long sight at 15½@15¾ ℔ cent.

Potatoes $4 25 ℔ bushel. Bacon $15 ℔ cwt.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR firmer but unchanged. WHEAT active; No. 1 has advanced 1½c.@2c.; No. 2 advanced 1c.@1½c.; quoted at $1 85@$1 87 for No. 1, and $1 77@$1 78½ for No. 2. CORN quiet and advanced 1c.; sales at 85c.@85½c. for No. 1, and 84c.@85½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 55½c.@56c. RYE advanced 6c.@7c.; sales at $1 45@$1 48 for No. 1, and $1 40@$1 46 for No. 2. BARLEY unsettled, and advanced 6c.@10c., and nominal at $1 72. There is a brisk speculative movement in MESS PORK at an advance of 75c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; sales 3,200 bbls. at $20 25@$21 75 for present and future delivery, closing firm at $21 50, cash. LARD active at 12c.@12½c. for prime Steam, cash, and 12½c. for January delivery. Green Meats active; Shoulders, 7c.; Hams 10½c.@12c., Pickled Hams, 12c., cash, and 13c. for January delivery. English Meats quiet; Cumberland Middles, 9¾c., loose. DRESSED HOGS active at an advance of 25c.; quoted at $7 50@$7 75. LIVE HOGS steady at $6@$6 50 for middling to fair; $6 70@$7 for good to choice. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $6 50@$7 for good to choice Smooth Shipping. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR steady but unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for White and $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged: sales 1,000 bush. Amber Winter Canada at $2 60, and 2,700 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15. CORN dull; sales, 10,000 bushels new Indiana at $1 10. Other grains are quiet and nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 ℔s. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—4,800 bushels Rye. The Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution asking the Canal Board to extend the time for closing the canals.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON held at 13½c.; 13c. was bid. HEMP—More business doing; Undressed, $1 70@$1 87. FLOUR very dull; Treble Extra to Choice, $9 50@$10 25; Fancy, $12 75@$13. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN better at 97c.@$1. OATS firm at 71c.@73c. BARLEY, $1 40@$1 60 for Spring, and $1 85@$2 for Fall. RYE, $1 50. MESS PORK held at $21 50@$22 by city packers; New country sold at $20 50@$20 75. BACON weak; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 9c. LARD, 11½c.@12½c. for tierces. LIVE HOGS active, and range from 6½c.@7½c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 8,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR firmer; Family, $11. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $2 50; No. 1 Spring, $2 15. CORN advancing; New, in the ear, 83c.@87c.; the supply is light. OATS quiet, at 65c. for No. 1. RYE firmer. COTTON firmer; sales at 14c.@14½c. for Middling. TOBACCO in demand; sales 100 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$12 50; Leaf, 18c.@28c. HOGS in good demand and higher, at $6 75@$7 25, gross, and $8 60@$9 net; receipts, 14,000 head; total packing to date, 146,000 head. MESS PORK in demand, at $20 50 for Old, and $22 50 for New. LARD in good demand, at 12½c. for New. BEEF CATTLE firm, at $3@$6 50. Gold, 136¾, buying.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR quiet; sales of 100 bbls. City ground Spring at $9 50; 200 bbls. choice Spring at $10. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,500 bushels No 2 Chicago at $1 90; was generally withdrawn from the market. CORN dull and lower; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western on private terms, nominal at $1 02@$1 03 for new, and $1 05 for old. OATS dull at 66c.@67c. RYE in fair inquiry; sales 7,500 bushels Western at $1 50. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 45@$1 50 for State and Western. Other articles without quotable change. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels; Flour, 4,700 bbls.

BALTIMORE, Thurday, Dec. 5.

COTTON firmer; sales at 15½c.@16c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR firmer and with a better demand; sales of City Mills superfine at $9 50. WHEAT active, especially for the best grades; sales of choice red Maryland at $2 70, an advance of 10c.; medium grades stronger and advanced about 5c.; receipts light. CORN active; new white, $1 12@$1 18; new yellow, $1 13; new mixed Western, $1 12. OATS active, but lower; sales at 65c.@70c. RYE scarce and in demand at $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS firmer; bulk Shoulders 9c., to arrive. MESS PORK $22 25@$22 50. LARD 13c.@13½c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The total supply of cattle this week was 2,500 head; the demand was fair, the sales quick at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔., live weight, the higher advance being on the middling and poorer classes; prices range from 5c. for inferior to 9½c. for best extra Kentucky steers. SHEEP—Receipts 6,800 head; sales, 6,000 head at 3⅝c.@5¾c., and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Lambs. HOGS—Receipts 7,400 head; the demand was good at 6½c.@7½c. for State; 6⅞c.@7⅛c. for Michigan, and 7c.@7⅛c. for Illinois corn fed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 5,638 bales; exports, 1,528 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN quiet and firm; sales of White at $1 07½, Yellow at $1 10. OATS firm and unchanged at 50c. MESS PORK, $22 50@$24. BACON quiet; Shoulders firmer but no advance. LARD very firm; Prime Tierces, 13½c. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. discount; Bank Sterling Exchange, 149@150.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50; Country do., $8 62½@$9 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 87½ for No. 1 and $1 77½ for No. 2. OATS weak at 60c. CORN declining; new shelled, 87c. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats, 155,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON active and in demand; holders firmer; Middlings, 15½c. Sales, 1,264 bales; receipts, 1,223 bales; receipts for the week, 11,111 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 8,274 bales; to New-York, 5,872 bales. Stock, 36,934 bales. Receipts for the season, 155,690 bales; exports, 188,756 bales.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON active at 13½c.@14c. CORN 78c.@87. OATS scarce at 78c.@80c. HAY firm at $25. FLOUR firm but unchanged. MESS PORK, $22 for old, and $23 for new. BACON—Shoulder, 12½c.@13c; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 5.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 49c. RESIN active at $2 for No. 2, and $2 50 for No. 1. COTTON advanced to 14c. for Middling. TAR, $2 25.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON active; sales, 986 bales; receipts, 875 bales; Middling, 14½c.; sales of the week, 4,320 bales; receipts, 5,265 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON opened active, become excited during the day, and closed with an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales, 4,500 bales; Middlings at 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,105 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Mass meetings are the order of the day. If all the heads which are blessed and graced this very day with a KNOX Hat could be collected together by their owners, they would fill Central Park. What a beautiful sight a mass meeting of Knox hats would present. Suppose we agitate for one. Subscriptions will be received from time to time in aid of such a mass meeting at KNOX's two stores, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. KNOX will dress the heads, but who will address such a Knox meeting of hats? Let us work like beavers for the KNOX mass meeting.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York.
Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York.
Allemannia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	New-York.
Minnesota	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Nov. 26	Havre	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 27	Glasgow	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Atalanta	Nov. 30	London	New-York.
Russia	Nov. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	Nov. 30	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Allemannia	Dec. 7	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR ASPINWALL AND NICARAGUA.

Henry Chauncey	Dec. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Alabama	Dec. 11	New-York	Porto Rico, &c.
Santiago de Cuba	Dec. 14	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, by the *Moravian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 N. R. to 11:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets... 1 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 37 | Gov. Island. 3 26 | Hell Gate... 4 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships San Francisco, Hewes, Greytown, Nic., North American Steamship Co.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana, J. Lorillard; C. W. Lord, Ward, Middletown, Conn.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Rangoon, (Br.,) Evans, Gloucester, Eng., Bryan & Pease.

Barks Kate Agnes, (Br.,) Mahoney, Dublin, J. E. Ward & Co.; Niemen, (Aust.,) Marsden, London, Hewlett & Torrance.

Brigs Kitty Coburn, Wilson, Dublin, Snow & Burgess; Catharine, (Br.,) Pillman, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) McNeill, Demerara, A. H. Solomon; Naiad, (Br.,) Burch, London, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Belem, (Br.,) Ferris, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; R. Leach, Jameson, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; St. James, Peabody, Tampico, Brugeire & Thebaud; Pilot, Nash, Boston, J. V. Haviland; J. S. Lee, Carr, Caibarien, Miller & Houghton; Francis Coffin, Cousins, Pensacola, Fla., N. L. McCready & Co.; Dictator, Nickerson, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon.

Sloops Gen. Warren, Smith, Sag Harbor; Emerald, Norton, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow Nov. 20, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and 137 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. 30th, lat. 43 20, lon. 59 18, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steamer, bound E. Dec. 2, lat. 41 30, lon. 65, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. 4th, off Montauk Point, passed bark Stewart, bound W.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N.C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Gold Hunter, (of Boston, new, 1,258 tons burden,) Freeman, Waldoboro, Me., 8 ds., in ballast to master. 60 miles S. of Sandy Hook, spoke brig Ellen Stewart, of New-York, steering S.

Ship Dexter, (new, 1,278 tons burden,) Linnel, Boston Nov. 22, in ballast to Isaac Taylor. The D. came in tow of the steamer C. Chamberlain, through the Sound, and will load for San Francisco.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Armstrong, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. and 42 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has been 8 ds. west of George's Shoals, with calms and N. W. gales.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Steengraefe, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 346 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Had 2 deaths and 1 birth. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Ocean Eagle, (of Rockland,) Luce, Bordeaux via Cork 52 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage; lost sails, and has been 10 ds. to the west of the Banks.

Bark Altmark, (Hamb.,) Muller, Manzanilla, W. C. Mexico 115 ds., with wood to F. Probst & Co.

Bark Cuba, Sundberg, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Had heavy on the passage. Dec. 4, lat. 39 27, lon. 72 45, passed a ship's boat, bottom up, painted green; saw some other wreck stuff in the vicinity.

Bark Cremona, Deboring, Mystic, in tow of steamer Gladiator.

Brig Jane Thompson, (of Dumfries,) Richards, Rio Grande 59 ds., with hides to Geo. Moke—vessel to Marsh & McCully. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, St. Mark's, Fla., 18 ds., with cotton to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Portland,) Doull, Havana 13 ds., with molasses to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras; lost jib, split sails and shifted cargo.

Brig Atlanta, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Wheelan, Harbor Grace, N. F., 12 ds., with fish to Green & Curry.

Brig Queen of Beauty, (Br.,) Patterson, St. Martin's 18 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Heinrich, (Oldg.,) Tooken, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Schr. Laurel, Wooster, Sullivan, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. George Harris, French, Bangor, with lumber and laths to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Frank Wheeler, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Chara, Eaton, Addison, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Margaret, Nichols, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Glengarry, (of Baltimore,) Yates, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to Yates & Porterfield. Experienced heavy weather; split jib and foretopsail.

Schr. A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. D. Gillaspie, (Br.,) Mills, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for East Boston.

Schr. Presto, Drew, Machias, with timber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Carroll, Johnson, Machias, with timber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Crowell, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Native, Meade, Elizabethport, with coal for Greenwich, Conn.

Schr. Constitution, Olden, Elizabethport, with coal for Key West.

Schr. H. Baker, Weber, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. John Hickey, Ball, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwalk.

Schr. Maria, Lane, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Phinney, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. T. S. Seaman, Burgess, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. E. M. Duffield, Ragon, Elizabethport, with coal for Saybrook, Conn.

Schr. Roanoke, Staples, Elizabethport, with coal for Taunton, Mass.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. W. H. Bowan, Hull, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop G. H. Davis, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Blackbird, Brady, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. M. Seymour, Norton, Rondout, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Graham, Fountain, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Waters, Rondout, with coal for Middletown.

Schr. Florence Newill, Fennimore, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. F. Garrison, Morris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ornia, Bowen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockling, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Star, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hill, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, Brainford.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Keller, New-London.

Schr. D. F. Meavy, Clark, Portland.

Schr. John R. Collins, Mapes, Providence.

Schr. Pavilion, Clark, Frankfort.

Schr. Tyler, Chase, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Sun, Mayo, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Carter, Hill, Providence.

Schr. Lozie Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. G. Crammer, Grammer, Boston.

Schr. Mary Millfield, Day, Warren.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Portland.

Schr. Joseph Manfield, May, Boston.

Schr. G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston.

Schr. Francis, Gibbs, Boston.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Jones, Providence.

BELOW—Ship Fawn, from Cardiff, with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships America, for Bremen; Columbia, Havana; Herman Livingston, Savannah; El Cid, Newbern; Saratoga, Norfolk; Moneka, Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 5—Arr. barks Ada Shields and Julia, from Gonaives; brig Waverley, from Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark Sierra Nevada, Wooster, hence Nov. 28 for Glasgow, having on the 29th and 30th experienced a heavy gale from S. E. to N. W., during which the vessel labored heavily, causing the cargo to shift; deeming it unsafe to proceed on the voyage in such a condition, returned to trim ship. The S. N. is at anchor in the Lower Bay, where a portion of her cargo will be taken out and brought up to the City; the remainder will be properly stowed, and she will resume her voyage this afternoon.

The Sierra Nevada, before reported returning, has anchored in the Lower Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Cruiser—Br. bark, from London for Rangoon, Oct. 16, lat 3 S., lon. 27 43.

Harriet Livesley—Br. bark, from Picton for Buenos Ayres, Oct. 28, lat. 3 N., lon. 32 30.

Sarah Ann—brig, of Halifax, from Barbados for Baltimore, Nov. 20, lat. 33 50, lon. 67 31.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 5—Arr. steamship Morro Castle, from New-York, and brig Cuba, from New-Orleans.

The steamer Mount Vernon, on her recent passage from Vera Cruz to this port, sustained some injury, and has gone into dock for repairs.

Ar at St. Martin's, Nov. 17, brig China, crew sick, waiting orders. Brig Martin Burns sailed from St. Martin's for Philadelphia 15th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—Noon.—The bark Humboldt, Capt. Gerdes, which left Baltimore on the 25th of October last for Amsterdam, with a cargo of tobacco, was recently lost off the coast of Holland. No further particulars are received.

The bark Vesta was lost off the China coast, (no date.) No other particulars have come to hand.

SPECIALTIES IN WINTER CLOTHING.

Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
Walking Jackets	10
Full Suits	18

Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING, AT RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.
AN IMMENSE STOCK FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GLORIOUS NEWS
FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GOT TO BUY
CLOTHING.
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR NEW STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF OLD STOCKS.
ONLY HOUSE WHO HAS AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT PANIC PRICES.
NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY.

WOOD & WARING,
NO. 98 BOWERY.
OVERCOATS,
12 TO 30 DOLLARS.
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
4 TO 15 DOLLARS.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
WOOD AND WARING, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NO. 98 BOWERY.

WARM AND DURABLE
UNDERGARMENTS
AT LOWEST PRICES.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
NO. 96 BOWERY,
NO. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 23d-st., and
NO. 165 FIFTH-AV.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
FOR SALE AT
1,141 BROADWAY, Corner 26th-st.

All of the beautiful specimens of sewing exhibited by Wheeler & Wilson at the Paris Exposition were wrought by J. T. ELLIS, No. 1,141 Broadway.

Mr. Ellis will furnish machines and operators to families at their residences.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. Ellis to the public.

NEW-YORK CLUB

BRADY'S PATENT CLAMP FASTENING.

The most popular Skate in the country, made of the best cast steel, and handsomely crocus polished.

Used without straps; can be put on and taken off in 15 seconds. Adapted for boys, ladies and gentlemen.

For sale by Hardware and Skate Dealers, and by the manufacturer. Price $10 per pair.

PHINEAS SMITH, No. 35 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE STECK PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine these pianos at the warerooms,
STECK'S HALL,
No. 141 8TH-ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

METTAMS' CALVANO ELECTRO
METALIC INSOLES
VOLTAIC BELTS & ARMLETS
CURES
RHEUMATISM NEURALCIA COLD FEET &c.
DEPOT 434 BROADWAY N.Y.
SOLD BY BOOT, SHOE AND DRUG STORES.

CULBERT BROTHERS,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Fourth-av., and see the beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 7, Dec 5, 1867.
73, 66, 30, 52, 48, 40, 4, 31, 61, 71, 26, 46.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 8, Dec. 5, 1867.
69, 10, 14, 29, 4, 71, 16, 18, 61, 1.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 107, Dec. 5, 1867.
57, 18, 28, 13, 10, 5, 87, 23, 42, 2, 1, 51, 20.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 108, Dec. 5, 1867.
14, 66, 7, 46, 55, 17, 20, 60, 47, 71, 41, 49, 57.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 183 Fulton-st.